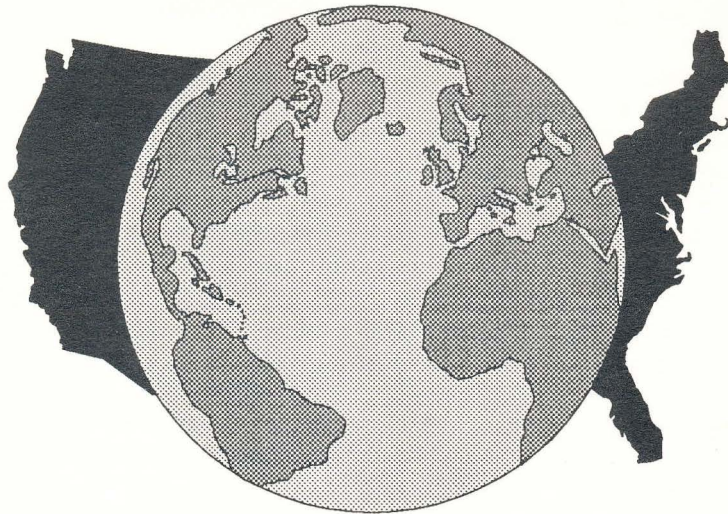


March/April, 1996

# ēco · logic

*Celebrating human achievement!*



**Conference Report  
PCSD Report  
IPCC Report  
Federal Land Report  
*...and more***

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# Commentary

With this issue, we enter a new phase in the struggle to keep America free for the people who want to continue the experiment in self-governance launched by Jefferson, Madison, and a handful of visionaries more than 200 years ago. When ECO was founded in 1988, we chose as our motto: "*people balancing the environmental equation.*" It served us well. It reflected what we were trying to do. Other organizations picked up the theme; some still use a variation of the idea. It is a needed and worthy objective. In the last few years, however, we have come to understand that the "environmental equation" is simply the current excuse used to justify policy initiatives designed to advance a much broader agenda. The ultimate contest is about how people should live; how societies should be organized; and how governments should relate to private citizens.

America is the first example in history of a nation emerging free from the grasp of a government or a despot. America was created by individuals who overcame overwhelming hardships and exercised incredible ingenuity to create the means to survive and flourish. Along the way, these individuals created a government, a limited government, to perform certain, enumerated tasks, delineated by the creators. Under that limited government, the individual citizens of America created an economy which elevated the standard of living for the entire world. What has been accomplished in this world, has been accomplished by individual human beings, not by governments. When problems arise, whether in a family or in a nation, it is individual human beings that find solutions. When a new challenge is conceived, whether a moon trip or a computer, it is individual human beings that translate concepts into creation. Human beings, not governments, advance society. It is appreciation of this fact that compels us to now change our motto.

America is confronting the most serious threat it has ever faced. Forces far more dangerous than Hitler's armies or Kruschev's missiles not only surround us, but have provided our policy makers with a strategic plan to replace limited government, controlled by individuals, with a massive, omnipotent government, which controls individuals.

The enemy is not a nation, an organization, or an institution; it is an idea. It is an idea that has spread through nations, organizations, and institutions around the world, and

is now permeating our schools, the media, and our public policy. The idea is simply that people should live their lives according to a set of universal "core values," enforced by a universal authority, so all people, as well as all non-human life, can benefit equally from the earth's abundance.

We make no apology for holding human life superior to all other life forms on earth. To humans, and to every other species, there is no "core" value in this life higher than freedom. Freedom without responsibility is anarchy; responsibility without freedom is tyranny. Ordinary people, our forefathers, created an extraordinary government to maintain balance between anarchy and tyranny. In recent years, that balance has been lost. Individual freedom has all but vanished, and governmental tyranny is rampant. Individual freedom is a concept to be relegated to history unless individual human beings once again recognize the threat and summon the gumption to prevail against the onslaught of well-meaning, but misguided social engineers. Once again, it is Americans who must do it.

Free people in a free society can solve any problem, or achieve any goal that can be conceived. People in a managed society can do neither. The only way society can advance is by the unleashing of the creative power and endless energy of human beings, letting each solve his own problems while creating his own livelihood in a free world of free markets. Freedom begins with the ownership of property. Without property, there can be no freedom. Individual human beings created America. Individual human beings defended America from every previous threat to her freedom. Individual human beings must again save America from the present threat. And it will be individual human beings - American human beings - that pave the road to freedom for the entire world. For these reasons, henceforth, our motto will be "*Celebrating human achievement!*"

We will continue to focus on environmental issues. We will continue to search for the source of ideas and policy initiatives that tend to diminish individual freedom. And we will continue to provide our members with reliable information to empower the response and inspire the spirit. Humanity's most magnificent achievement can never be realized outside the quest for freedom.

HL



NUMBER THIRTY-ONE March/April, 1996

**eco-logic**

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ECO promotes the responsible protection of our natural resources and the U.S. Constitution. By elevating awareness that private ownership of property is the foundation of environmental stewardship, both environmental and economic prosperity is advanced.

ECO (Environmental Conservation Organization) is the outgrowth of a coalition started in 1988, and in April of 1990, was chartered as a not-for-profit corporation.

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**About this edition...**

For the first time in a while, we're sharing some of our letters. We hope you enjoy them as much as we did. The Conference in Kansas City was a smashing success. The brief report highlights the speakers to let you know what you missed. Of course, audio tapes are available and a complete printed text of the conference presentations will be available in about 60 days. You may order tapes for delivery in about four weeks, and reserve a copy of the Conference Proceedings for delivery in about 8 weeks.

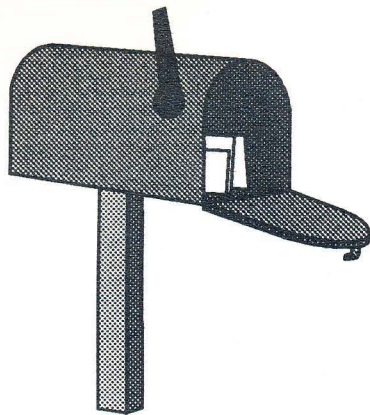
Throughout this issue you will find samples of the conference. Floy Lilley's "Sustainable Freedom" presentation was awesome. An excerpt is on page 8. Dr. Jacqueline Kasun brought staggering documentation on the population issue, along with personal observations from her participation in global conferences. The essay on page 13 was submitted by a conference attendee. The article on page 22 is a sample of what the Proceedings will be like.

Two weeks before the release date, we secured a copy of an updated GAO study of federal lands between 1964 and 1994. The findings are fascinating, but we could print only a small portion of the information on page 30. We tell you where to get the complete report.

On page 17 there is an announcement about "mini-conferences." If your organization would like to schedule a workshop or a conference on any of the subjects covered at our National Conference, we can now provide you with speakers and materials in a conference designed especially for your group.

Watch your mailbox for an important announcement from the **Sustainable Freedom Coalition**. The people in Kansas City wanted something special in October and the SFC is planning it.





# Letters

Just a brief note to let you know my appreciation for a fabulously well run and hugely informative conference that Kansas City turned out to be. Hats off to you and all those who contributed to the success of the conference.

We are already hard at work parcelling out the information to those who can make the best use of the information. Interestingly, Fred Olds was able to provide me with an important document on electrical transmission policy proposals that I have passed along to the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario who are concerned about the potential privatization of Ontario Hydro. I have spoken with their president this week and have had the opportunity to bring to the Association's attention the backgrounds of those persons who are at the root of the initiative - Strong and a Bilderberger named Donald Macdonald.

I am in the process of spreading the education material to those parents groups I am aware of that are involved in the education issue here. In the process, I discovered and am waiting for the document which will comprise the new report card - a twenty-five page document that deals, not with academic ability, but with attitudinal and behavioral traits and engages personal information on parents, siblings, family attitudes, values and religious persuasion. Nasty stuff! Hence, Tom DeWeese's material is of real importance in uncovering the secrets to what is going on. The answers to the "secrets" have eluded parents to this point. With Tom's book, an English translation of the Russian book written by L. Turchenko - a copy of which I was able to secure with the able help of Willie Peterson, will be of enormous assistance.

The volume of material on the environment extremism is going out over the wires and in the mail. My postage bill is going to be of concern - but have to press on regardless! My very best to you and Irene along with the encouragement to continue in your endeavors. You and your organization are a credit to the "spirit of America."

Doug Hindson  
Ontario, Canada

The ECO conference in Kansas City was great -- good people and good information for us to use. I want to add some comments on the energy aspects of what the UN is proposing -- specifically on the proposed carbon tax and its impact on the U.S.

(1) *Production and Consumption of Energy.* The U.S. by far consumes more energy than any other nation. Eighty-eight percent of this is carboniferous fuels - coal, oil, and gas. Our total carbon tax would be huge.

(2) *The Electric Society Develops.* This is our electric society, unique in the world. Some 40% of our energy is used to generate electricity. A steep tax on fuel will be reflected in higher cost of electricity, which, in turn, likely will be reflected in our GDP.

As you read my short essay, (see page 13) think about the comments we heard at ECO about deindustrialization and the re-establishment of hunter/gatherer societies. The carbon tax and gaia-worship should do it.

Fred C. Olds  
Prospect Heights, Illinois

Approximately one year ago, you were kind enough to take time from your busy schedule to discuss the "green" issues with me by telephone. Though I have gotten sidetracked along the way with some family needs, it is still a top priority with me to understand what is happening enough to convince others.

As a small token of my appreciation for the time you took during not one, but several phone calls, I am sending you a copy of *Storm Over Rangelands* by Wayne Hage. You did not have a copy when we last talked. This book is important enough to have an extra to loan out. As you no doubt know, Wayne's case goes to court in March. I am sure you are covering this "takings" case.

I am also enclosing a check for a subscription to *eco·logic*. I am looking forward to being even more informed. The copies you sent to me and those loaned by



friends have certainly helped me to become enlightened. I especially appreciate the references at the end of most articles.

Thank you so very much for those copies and other materials. Thank you also for the candid and cogent way you explained the "drama behind the scenes." I have continued to delve into a wide variety of sources on both sides and am convinced that you are absolutely right. Your courage in publishing *ēco·logic* is also appreciated.

Lucille Whiting  
Cromberg, California

As a member of ECO for over a year now, and as a professional biologist and biological consultant who is quite familiar with the issues you cover, I commend you for your impeccable and critically important treatment of the global environmental agenda. Yours is, by far, the best resource I've seen in print regarding the frighteningly serious nature of this situation.

Here in Arizona, however, NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy, still hold sway amidst an appalling and collective lack of political will among our elected and appointed state public officials. Recently, I shared with many of these people your article (November/December, 1995) on the Wildlands Project which pointed out that this plan was developed with grants from The Nature Conservancy and the National Audubon Society.

Reaction from TNC was swift, and consisted of indignant denial accompanied by the allegation that *ēco·logic's* claims are nothing more than baseless lies perpetrated by radical conspiracy theorists. As for the Wildlands Project, its Director in Tucson, Rod Mondt, also denies any linkage with TNC and that the map detailing its plans for re-wilding the Southwest (May, 1995 issue) is a pure fabrication. Mondt also states that the Wildlands Project has not developed any maps detailing its plans.

At the present time, the strategy of denial employed by these NGOs coupled with the portrayal of *ēco·logic* and anyone else who questions their actual motivations as "conspiracy nuts" and "liars," seems to be holding sway among our policy makers who are now attempting to portray TNC and other GAGs of similar ilk as reasonable and the rest of us as extremists. Although the situation here is at best grim, it is not yet beyond salvage, which brings me to the point of this letter, and my sincere request for your help.

If you can send me documentable proof of TNC's involvement in financing the Wildlands Project and similar information regarding the Wildlands Project's map for re-wilding the Southwest, I am in a position to circulate this information among our policy-makers and elected officials in both Arizona and New Mexico. With such information in hand, it is very likely that these NGOs can be exposed for what they actually are and that the political support now enjoyed by them would likely evaporate in the face of documentable refutation of their present claims.

In closing, I trust that you will be able to provide me with the information requested. If there are any charges for this information, please bill me accordingly, and I will provide swift and prompt payment to you. Since time is of crucial essence in this matter, I would greatly appreciate your response to the request as soon as feasibly possible. Thank you for your time in consideration of this request.

Dennis Parker  
Patagonia, Arizona

*We were able to supply Dennis with page 21 from Wild Earth, Special Issue, 1992, from an article entitled "The Wildlands Project," by Reed F. Noss. Noss said: "The ideas and words presented here are part of a continually evolving text, parts of which have appeared in unpublished reports prepared on contract with the National Audubon Society and The Nature Conservancy." Local TNC officials may deny all they wish, but the fact is that Noss publicly acknowledged TNC participation in the Special Issue of Wild Earth, published by Dave Foreman, Chairman of the Board of the Wildlands Project, and a member of the Board of the Sierra Club which published extensive maps of the Southwest and the rest of North America in a special edition of Sierra which embraced the Wildlands Project's "Bioregion" concept. Moreover, the Wildlands Project published maps of Florida in the Fall/Winter Patagonia catalog which illustrated how all states would be converted from private property to publicly owned and protected wilderness areas as prescribed by the Wildlands Project. All of these documents were provided to the attendees at the Kansas City conference.*

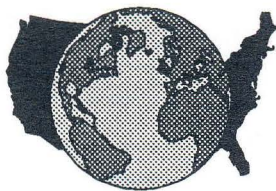
*Denial, deceit, misinformation, and outright lies are common weapons used by those who cannot win using scientific fact, truth, logic, and common sense. We cannot prevent their continual portrayal of us as "conspiracy nuts." We can, and will, continue to present scientific fact, truth, logic, and common sense. In the end, these virtues shall prevail!*

A friend of mine taped the Dr. Norm Resnick program when Henry Lamb was a guest. I don't know when I have been so motivated to fight back. However, it was also so depressing. I am scared for my children and little granddaughters. I would like to subscribe to your newsletter but I didn't hear the amount of money. If you'd send me the amount, I'll mail you a check. Thank you for all your hard, dedicated work.

Sharon Gheen  
Canton, Ohio

*Send your comments and letters to ēco·logic, P.O. Box 191, Hollow Rock, TN 38342. Unsigned letters will not be used, but name may be withheld if requested.*





# Conference Report

**R**epresentatives from sixty-four organizations, some of which are international in scope, assembled in Kansas City, March 21-23, for the **National Conference on Global Environmentalism: Agenda 21's Impact on America**. An almost overwhelming array of information and documentation was presented by speakers with national and international credentials to demonstrate the magnitude of the global agenda and its impact on American life. Attendees were given two, three-ring binder workbooks, each containing hundreds of pages of actual UN and federal government documents, articles, reports, charts, and other material rarely seen outside the inner circle of agenda proponents.

Session one set the stage by examining the major global issues that drive the agenda. Dennis Avery, Director of the Center for Global Food Issues at the Hudson Institute, and author of *Saving the Planet with Pesticides and Plastic*, addressed the claim that the population has exceeded the earth's carrying capacity. Dr. Kent T. Adair, whose Ph.D. is in Forest Economics, and is from the Stephen F. Austin State University, examined the issue of biodiversity loss. Dr. Robert Balling, Director of the Office of Climatology at Arizona State University, and a consultant to the UN, participant in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and author of *The Heated Debate*, shed much light on the workings of the UN agencies that are advancing the global warming myth. Floy Lilley, J.D., Program Director of the Murchison Chair of Free Enterprise at the University of Texas at Austin, wrapped up the first session with an overview of Sustainable Freedom. (See Lilley's presentation, page 8). A lively question and answer period allowed participants to explore issues of personal concern with these international authorities.

The second session examined the structure of the international organizations that are responsible for the development and implementation of the global agenda. Dr. Michael Coffman, President of Environmental Perspectives, and author of *Saviors of the Earth*, and Henry Lamb, Executive Vice President of the Environmental Conservation Organization (ECO), led the group through an extensive flow-chart of UN organizations and NGOs (non-government organization) which revealed individual players as well as money sources that are effectively converting the world to a form of bureaucratic tyranny under the control of the UN and NGOs.

One of the two workbooks was provided exclusively for the third session: Convention on Biological Diversity. Led

by Dr. Michael Coffman and Tom McDonnell, Assistant Director of Natural Resources for the American Sheep Industry Association, this session tied together the Biodiversity Treaty, the World Heritage Treaty, the Wildlands Project, the Biosphere Reserve Program of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), and the Ecosystem Management Policy of the federal government. The workbooks provided copies of the actual treaties, copies of the actual UN guidelines, and copies of the internal working papers of the Department of Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency which produced the Ecosystem Management Policy. Copies of the Wildlands Project were also provided. A thorough case study of Yellowstone National Park, and the process by which it was listed as a World Heritage Site "in danger" was also included.

The fourth session focused on the UN Commission on Population and Development, led by Dr. Jacqueline Kasun, Professor of Economics at Humboldt State University and author of the *War on Population*. Kasun has attended the UN conferences and reported on the behind-the-scenes maneuvering that takes place to produce the so-called "consensus" documents published by the conference. Some of her findings are shared in an article which appears on page 14 of this edition.

An unexpected conference highlight was session five: Global Forum for Spiritual Leaders and Parliamentarians. Samantha Smith, researcher and author of *Trojan Horse*, and *Goddess Earth: Exposing the Pagan Agenda of the Environmental Movement*, presented slides which graphically traced the involvement of the Temple of Understanding at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine through the UN, the White House, and the Gorbachev Summit in San Francisco to the National Religious Partnership for the Environment and its program to indoctrinate 53,000 churches with its gaia-based theosophy. Of particular interest was a slide depicting Vice-President Al Gore, surrounded by elephants, jack-asses, camels and other animals brought to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine to be blessed. Gore, dressed in red ministerial robes, shown with the leaders of the gaia religion, delivered the sermon at the Cathedral.

Session six featured two of the world's most prominent scientists on the climate change issue: Dr. Robert Balling, and Dr. Patrick Michaels, Professor of Environmental Sciences at the University of Virginia, past President of the American Association of State Climatologists and Program Chair for the Committee on Applied Climatology of the



American Meteorological Society. Both are participants on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and both decry the so-called consensus published in the IPCC report. Both attended a recent meeting of the World Bank which resulted in Michaels declaring that the meeting confirmed the fears of those who suspected the UN of trying to develop a world government. (A related article by Dr. S. Fred Singer appears on page 12).

Jim Sheehan of the Competitive Enterprise Institute presented session seven on Treaties Affecting International Trade. Few attendees imagined the magnitude of the treaties already in place or the regulatory control imposed on American trade by them. Treaties dealing with wetlands, endangered species, hazardous waste, seabed mining, as well as NAFTA and the World Trade Organization were examined.

The eighth session featured Cliff Kincaid, Director of the American Sovereignty Action Project, and Joan Veon, President of Veon Financial Services, Inc., and focused on global governance. Kincaid explained the various global taxation proposals and explained how a bill now in Congress, introduced by Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) would set the stage by creating a new domestic tax on international currency exchange, that would be enforced by European nations, and which could easily be dedicated to financing the UN operations. The day before her presentation in Kansas City, Veon attended a meeting in Boston of the world's major bankers. Her report about the progress already made toward globalizing the monetary system was chilling.

The final session examined the President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD) and its final report released March 15, after three years and six-million dollars spent in preparation. Fred Smith, President of the Competitive Enterprise Institute, provided background and an overview of the Council and its work. Attendees then divided into eight Task Force Workshops to examine in detail the recommendations produced by the PCSD. Workshop leaders included: David Rothbard, President of Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow (C-FACT); Terry Ross, Center for Energy and Economic Development; Tom McDonnell, American Sheep Industry Association; Dr. Jacqueline Kasun, Humboldt State University; Floy Lilley J.D., University of Texas at Austin; Tom DeWeese, President of the American Policy Center; Dr. Michael Coffman, President, Environmental Perspectives, Inc.; and Paula Easley, Network for Environmental Policy.

Each Task Force Workshop analyzed the recommendations of the PCSD's corresponding Task Forces, and produced a series of alternative recommendations designed to promote "Sustainable Freedom." These recommendations are being compiled in a final report to be presented to the President and to Congress by the Sustainable Freedom Coalition later in the year.

Representative Helen Chenoweth (R-ID) keynoted the conference in her banquet speech. Chenoweth recounted several examples of government excesses in a time which

she compared with the Biblical admonition that "Wrong would become right, and right would become wrong." She said it was morally right for Ming Lin to plow his fields in pursuit of a livelihood. But the government said it was wrong (because he ran over a kangaroo rat), and arrested Ming Lin and his tractor. She praised the group for their dedicated work and promised to continue to help restore to America the virtues of individual freedom, property rights, free enterprise and personal responsibility.

Conference proceedings are being prepared and will be mailed to all attendees. A limited number of the published proceedings will be available to non-attendees, but the cost is not known at this time. Those wishing to order a copy are advised to reserve a copy by calling the ECO office at (901) 986-0099. The proceedings will not include the workbooks. ■

- *eco-logic* staff

### Conference Tapes

Audio tapes of the National Conference on Global Environmentalism may be ordered individually for \$6 each, or the full set of 10 tapes for \$50. Send order and payment to ECO, P.O. Box 191, Hollow Rock, TN 38342.

(Allow four weeks for delivery)

#### □ Session 1 - Issues That Drive the Global Agenda:

Dennis Avery, Hudson Institute  
Dr. Kent Adair, Stephen F. Austin University  
Dr. Robert Balling, Arizona State University  
Floy Lilley, J.D., University of Texas at Austin

#### □ Session 2 - Global Organizational Structure:

Dr. Michael Coffman, Environmental Perspectives, Inc.  
Henry Lamb, Environmental Conservation Organization

#### □ Session 3 - Convention on Biological Diversity:

Dr. Michael Coffman, Environmental Perspectives, Inc.  
Tom McDonnell, American Sheep Industry Association

#### □ Session 4 - UN Comm. on Population & Development:

Dr. Jacqueline Kasun, Humboldt State University

#### □ Session 5 - Global Forum for Spiritual Leaders:

Samantha Smith, researcher, author

#### □ Session 6 - Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Dr. Robert Balling, Arizona State University  
Dr. Patrick Michaels, University of Virginia

#### □ Session 7 - Treaties Affecting International Trade:

Jim Sheehan, Competitive Enterprise Institute

#### □ Session 8 - Global Governance

Cliff Kincaid, American Sovereignty Action Project  
Joan Veon, Veon Financial Services

#### □ Session 9 - President's Council on Sustainable Development:

Fred Smith, Competitive Enterprise Institute  
David Rothbard, Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow  
Terry Ross, Center for Energy & Economic Development  
Tom McDonnell, American Sheep Industry Association  
Dr. Jacqueline Kasun, Humboldt State University  
Floy Lilley, University of Texas at Austin  
Tom DeWeese, American Policy Center  
Dr. Michael Coffman, Environmental Perspectives  
Paula Easley, Network for Environmental Policy

#### □ Banquet Speech - Representative Helen Chenoweth



# Sustainable Freedoms

By Floy Lilley, J.D.

**W**hen Maurice Strong laments "isn't the ONLY hope for the planet that the industrialized civilizations collapse? Isn't it our responsibility to bring that about?" Americans are hearing the strongest alert imaginable. After all, Maurice Strong is quite possibly the most powerful man in the green crusade today.

As Secretary-General of the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Strong calls "unsustainable" the use of appliances, home and work-place air conditioning, suburban housing, high meat intake, frozen and convenience foods, and fossil fuels.

The phrase 'sustainable development' became a part of our culture when then-President Bush became a signatory to *Agenda 21* at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. A chief organizer of the Earth Summit was Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. Brundtland was also vice-president of the World Socialist Party.

The less-than-helpful definition given 'sustainable development' is that which "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Don't you think that goal is precisely what economic and political freedoms in a constitutional republic had achieved for almost two hundred years?

What exactly will the Central Planners decide must be saved for the future one hundred years from today? What physical resources would a Council on Sustainable Development one hundred years ago have locked up for us today?

Well, as Jerry Taylor of the CATO Institute has researched, they would have locked up salt, because everyone knew that there was no other way to retard food spoilage. They would have locked up copper, because everyone knew that only copper wire could transmit communications. They would have locked up whale oil, because everyone knew there was no other heating oil. They would have locked up all types of horses, because everyone knew that there was no other means of transportation.

And they would have been wretchedly myopic.

Central Planners have had six thousand years of history to demonstrate that they always leave out of their projections the only resource which matters -- the ultimate resource which percolates between our ears.

Do we find that same myopia in the report from the President's Council on Sustainable Development, or does the report call for the individual liberty and economic freedom

necessary to engage our ultimate resource?

## The Litmus Tests

Examine each vision statement and each action step being recommended in the report from Clinton's Council. Ask, "Will the consequences of this action plan be to expand or to deny individual liberty and choices?"

The second litmus test is to ask, "Will the consequences of the implementation of Clinton's Sustainable Development Plan be to encourage or to restrict individual economic growth?"

Overwhelmingly, the litmus tests reveal that all visions and actions which the President intends to implement will deny individual liberty and will restrict individual economic growth. In ten thousand years of human history those 'visions and actions' are the shopworn goals of despots. Those are men who rule over the impoverished and busy serfs on the global plantation. Yesterday's bread and circuses are today's entitlements and TV trials.

H.L. Mencken wisely understood that "*a plan to save humanity is almost always a false front for the urge to rule.*"

## The Three Fundamental Premises

Underlying Clinton's plan are three fundamental premises. They deserve closer inspection.

The first premise is equitable redistribution. We know exactly how redistribution, collectivism and egalitarian concepts of equity have ever played out. It doesn't matter if the name given is sustainable development, socialism, communism, fascism or democracy (note: the Framers established a constitutional republic, not a democracy). It is statism. Someone is in command and control, be it a king or an oligarchy, or a Presidential Council on Sustainable Development, or a United Nations. The controllers legalize plunder. The controllers plunder the producers. Human liberty is plundered. Economic freedom is plundered. Political freedom is plundered.

Such forced wealth redistribution is a failed social experiment.

Frederic Bastiat knew that life, liberty and property are the three basic requirements of human existence. "The preservation of one is completely dependent upon the preservation of the other two. For what are our faculties but an extension of our individuality? And what is property but an extension of our faculties? (*The Law*) Only by thinking, acting, and retaining what you produce can you bring any reality to your inalienable rights to life, liberty and property.

The second major underlying premise that our quest for



sustainable freedoms scrutinizes is the premise that man exceeded the carrying capacity of the earth. What Dave Foreman describes as "sliding into biological poverty" is an interpretation of the state of the planet accepted by too many. Massive loss of biodiversity is enshrined as scientific truth. Thus, Foreman's Wildlands Project seems the very least humans can do if their presence has been the cancer upon the earth. Foreman has said in effect 'Stop the planet. I want *you* to get off.' Jacques Cousteau thinks that 350,000 people should be eliminated every day.

On all counts we have the intellect to know how false this premise is. In the 2nd century, Tertullian was proclaiming that there were just too many people on earth and that we had exceeded all capacity to feed them. St. Jerome repeated this proclamation 200 years later, as did St. Thomas Malthus in 1798 and Paul Ehrlich in 1972. Yet, all the people on the planet could fit quite nicely into the state of Texas. Only three percent of the land area of America is urban. There are not too many people; there is too little liberty.

Reported rates of species' extinctions range from 7 species in twenty-one years to 40,000 per year. Julian Simon and Aaron Wildavsky have questioned whether this discrepancy provides any sound basis for public policies which result in the destruction of individual liberties.

A third underlying premise behind Clinton's Council on Sustainable Development is now showing up in every treaty, every memorandum of understanding, every convention and every agreement. It is being added to those that existed without it. It's called the Precautionary Principle. Michael Fumento calls it the "better safe than sorry principle." It's here in Sustainable Development. That principle states that when we don't know, we must not wait to know. We are told we must implement immediately massive global agendas to solve non-problems in order to be "safe rather than sorry."

Be skeptical of the precautionary principle as a fundamental premise. It is as wasteful and corrupt as the equally unscientific criterion which demands proof of a negative.

#### **Choices**

The single word which Clinton's Council uses that belongs to liberty is the word 'choice'. Choice is what economic and political freedom is all about. Choice cannot exist without a limited government functioning to preserve contracts and intellectual, personal, and real property.

To be free is to be responsible; and to be responsible, we must be free to make choices.

Thus, 'choice,' which does appear in the document, is a powerful word in the rebuttal of the report's global

socialism. We know how people meet their needs. We know how people allocate resources. We know how people build a prosperous social order based upon what Mises and Hayek successfully defended as the economics of free enterprise and the logic of human action.

As we create the blueprint for sustainable freedoms in America, we individually must revisit the economics that is emerging from human action. We must understand Austrian economics. We've been deliberately dumbed down in America, and thus, that intellectual link between property and liberty has been lost.

The link is lost in the notion of 'public goods'. The entire planet has become the public good that no market, critics say, can supply or enhance. Thereby, we must have a global government supplying this public good of wildness and absence of human footprints. This global program is to be funded through a global taxing power which is being proposed through the United Nations as a global tax on all currency transactions. Such taxation was proposed in Copenhagen at the World Summit for Social Development last March and is sure to be revisited this year at Habitat II in Istanbul.

In a Blueprint for Sustainable Freedoms, we must use the word 'price'. Prices function to reflect what it is that we value subjectively. Prices can only reflect human values if they are based on protected personal, intellectual and real property rights.

We have the historical record of the abject failure of collectivism, statism, socialism, and despotism. We have the facts. These are not the 1930s when they sang the tune "Oh, if we just had kinder, gentler central planners we would have had utopia."

The evidence is clear that egalitarianism is totally destructive of the Earth as it is of the human spirit. Liberty has the high road. The central planners and their globalism are not only financially bankrupt but also morally bankrupt. Sensing the bankruptcies, they are embarked upon frenzied attempts to seize global control and extinguish the only fountainhead of human liberty that has ever flourished.

We must provide the blueprint and the words for Americans willing to defend and deserve liberty. We must seek and find truth for those who do understand that this is a battle for men's minds. We must bring about our vision of sustainable freedoms. It is our heritage to do nothing less.■

*(Floy Lilley is the Program Director of the Clint W. Murchinson, Sr. Chair of Free Enterprise at the University of Texas at Austin.)*

## *Comments taken from the first session of the National Conference on Global Environmentalism in Kansas City, March 21-23, 1996*



# PCSD: Final Report

**A**fter nearly three years and more than six million dollars spent, the President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD) has issued its final report: a blueprint for the reorganization of society into a politically correct, centrally planned and managed "civil society," precisely as prescribed by *Agenda 21*, fully integrated into the "global neighborhood" as described by the Commission on Global Governance.

The concept of "sustainable development" entered the world officially in 1987 in the report of the UN Commission on Environment and Development entitled *Our Common Future*. The Commission was chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway and vice-president of the World Socialist Party. The PCSD adopted the Brundtland Commission's definition of sustainable development which is "...to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Then they refined the definition: "Sustainable development is the framework that integrates economic, environmental, and social goals in discourse and policies that enhance the prospects of human aspiration." What these words mean in practical terms is anybody's guess. Some light may be shed on the meaning by examining what is not sustainable.

Maurice Strong, a member of the Brundtland Commission, Secretary-General of Earth Summit I and II, former Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and a member of the Commission on Global Governance, told the gathering at Earth Summit II in Rio de Janeiro: "It is clear that current lifestyles and consumption patterns of the affluent middle class - involving high meat intake, consumption of large amounts of frozen and convenience foods, use of fossil fuels, appliances, home and work-place air-conditioning, and suburban housing - **are not sustainable**." (Emphasis added).

The PCSD final report sets forth 154 specific action recommendations to achieve 38 specific goals, all of which are designed to accomplish "sustainability" as described by Maurice Strong. The lengthy document skillfully paints a picture of global doom and gloom that can only be remedied by "policies that enhance the prospects of human aspiration." The key word here is "policies." To ordinary people, that means more laws and regulations restricting the activities of free people. The recommendations proposed by the PCSD cover the full range of human activities: from building permits to the bedroom (population control); from wilderness to waste; from behavior modification instead of education to a "managed" economy instead of free enterprise. The PCSD expects to convince society that it must submit to central

planning and management in order to save the planet. But there is a new ornament on this tired old socialist shoe: "civil society."

The report says: "Our most important finding is the potential power of and growing desire for decision processes that promote direct and meaningful interaction involving people in the decisions that affect them." This rather bland statement is given more meaning: "We need a new collaborative decision process that leads to better decisions; more rapid change; and more sensible use of human, natural, and financial resources in achieving our goals." The new collaborative process is called "consensus building." In fact, the PCSD report is entitled *Sustainable America: A New Consensus*.

It is no surprise that the PCSD's most important finding is the need for a new collaborative decision process. The *Global Biodiversity Assessment*, published by the United Nations Environment Programme, and the report of the Commission on Global Governance, *Our Global Neighborhood*, both describe extensively the process and the need to develop consensus-building mechanisms as a means to by-pass elected officials. Collaboration and consensus-building may sound good, but in reality, it is a tightly controlled process designed to produce a predicted outcome which can be said to be the will of the people.

The PCSD itself is a perfect example. According to *The New York Times* (February 12, 1996), Bill Clinton plans to use the report as the basis of his "environmental" plank in the reelection campaign, claiming that it was created by consensus between industry and environmental groups. An examination of the Council reveals that the members were chosen, not to produce an honest consensus, but to produce a predicted outcome. Co-chair, Jonathan Lash, is President of the World Resources Institute, whose former President, Gus Speth, now heads the United Nations Development Program which oversees the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. The CEOs of nine of the nation's most influential NGOs (non-government organizations) are members of the Council, including Jay D. Hair, former President of the National Wildlife Federation and now President of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The IUCN is the world's largest and most powerful NGO, which, along with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) are responsible for the Convention on Biological Diversity and the other documents presented at Rio in 1992.

Nine of the members are government officials, including Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Department of Interior, formerly head of the League of Conservation



Voters, and Carol Browner, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, formerly Al Gore's protege and head of Florida's Environmental Protection Agency. The seven representatives from industry are all major contributors to the green movement, and one industry representative is William D. Ruckelshaus, the former EPA Administrator who banned DDT despite his own scientific committee's recommendation to the contrary. Ruckelshaus was also on the Board of Directors of Maurice Strong's American Water Development Company in Colorado. Council member, Pacific Gas & Electric Company CEO, Richard A. Clarke, operates the wind-mill farm in California and has received the benefits of grants made by the Department of Interior to the Environmental Careers Organization. Kenneth Derr, another Council member, and CEO of Chevron, is also a member of Maurice Strong's 50-member Business Council for Sustainable Development.

The members from industry who had concerns and reservations were overwhelmed by the greens and the government officials. In both the Energy and Transportation, and Sustainable Agriculture Task Forces, industry representatives refused to accept the recommendations offered by the facilitator. They were not permitted to file dissenting reports. Instead, the Council staff ignored their objections and published the report as if a consensus had been reached.

This process is called "collaboration" by the stakeholders until a consensus is reached. It is the process recommended by the PCSD, and by the United Nations. The process is already being used extensively in the Ecosystem Management Policy of the Clinton Administration. Management Boards and "stakeholder" councils are carefully selected to include enough real people to suggest fairness, but in truth, they are always dominated by individuals whose opinion is well known, and whose vote is predictable.

The report lists John Ehrmann of The Keystone Center as "Facilitator." The Keystone Center in Keystone, Colorado received grants from the Department of Interior to develop policy recommendations on "Biodiversity," and on "Ecosystem Management." In both instances, the collaborators were carefully chosen from environmental groups and government officials, with only a few token dissenters. The process is deceitful and well-calculated to produce the desired outcome behind the cloak of collaboration and consensus-building.

Collaboration and consensus-building, as practiced by the PCSD and the UN organizations, is designed to avoid accountability and by-pass duly elected officials. The democratic process in a Constitutional Republic allows anyone to propose any idea to any level of government. Elected officials debate and decide. Decisions are recorded by individual voting records. People may reelect or unelect those officials based on the decisions they make. Where is the accountability for an Ecosystem Management Policy, developed by the Keystone Center, and implemented by appointed government officials who were formerly activists

in environmental organizations? How are bad decisions rectified when they originate in Switzerland, are amplified in Rio de Janeiro, articulated by a stacked-deck Council in America, and implemented by bureaucrats in the field - all without input, review, or oversight by any elected official?

The PCSD, like the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, and virtually every other UN initiative, seeks to integrate economic, environmental, and social policies into a system of governance by "civil society," which is defined in UN documents to be NGOs accredited by the UN. Of course, most of the American main-stream environmental organizations are affiliated with accredited NGOs, and are, therefore, the "civil society" which is expected to play a major role in governance through the new, collaborative, consensus-building, decision-making process.

At the heart of the PCSD report is the assumption that society must be managed; it cannot be allowed to move freely as the result of individual decisions. The report says: *"The narrow and immediate interests of individuals, organizations, or government officials do not necessarily coincide with the long-term interests of a larger community at home or abroad."* The whole notion of individual freedom, private property rights, free enterprise, and personal responsibility are obsolete concepts which are barriers to the new "earth ethic" of a global neighborhood. The PCSD recommends restructuring the educational curriculum into a process of behavior modification, rather than a search for truth. Other recommendations would "harness market forces" through a system of punitive taxes on consumer goods and government subsidies for activities deemed to be "sustainable." Stewardship is defined to be participation in the collaborative process, not personal responsibility. The PCSD recommends that stakeholder councils, dominated by environmental NGOs, create "community visions" that plan every facet of human activity within the community, forcing people to live in urban clusters, use mass transit or non-fossil-fueled vehicles (bicycles or horses), and engage in only approved businesses which produce zero waste and are certified to be sustainable and socially responsible by an NGO appointed by the government.

The PCSD, appointed by Bill Clinton and Al Gore, has produced the American version of policy recommendations which are being duplicated in 100 nations by Maurice Strong's Earth Council, and Gus Speth's UN Commission on Sustainable Development. Under the Clinton Administration, America is pushing the global agenda toward global governance. At the lighting of the Olympic torch, even Hillary announced that "we are all a part of the global family." Nowhere in the global agenda, nor in the PCSD report, is there any reference to individual freedom or individual excellence, or private property rights, or free enterprise - the virtues and principles that made America flourish. Instead, sadly, America is promoting policies advanced by the vice-president of the World Socialist Party, behind the banner of sustainable development. ■

- *eco-logic* staff



# IPCC Report

By S. Fred Singer, Ph.D.

I attended the recent Madrid and Rome meetings of the United Nations-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on behalf of The Science & Environmental Policy Project, a nonprofit, nonpartisan research group. We wanted to document how the nearly 200 governmental delegates from some 120 nations went about fashioning a summary from an underlying scientific report prepared by mainly Western academic scientists. The impression I gained is rather different from the one projected by Richard A. Kerr ("It's official: First glimmer of greenhouse warming seen," *News*, 8 December, p 1565).

The IPCC summary report (1) presents selected facts and omits important information:

- The summary (correctly) reports that climate has warmed by 0.3° to 0.6° in the last 100 years, but does not mention that there has been little warming, if any (depending on whose compilation is used), in the last 50 years, during which time some 80% of greenhouse gases were added to the atmosphere. The summary does not mention that the satellite data - the only truly global measurements, available since 1979 - show no warming at all, but actually a slight cooling, although this is compatible with a zero trend.

This negative result from the real atmosphere should be compared with what climate models predict: A "best" warming rate of 0.3°C per decade, according to IPCC's 1992 summary - newly reduced to 0.2°C per decade in the 1995 summary. With climate models lacking validation, why then should we trust any of the forecasts about future warming, sea level rise, and other claimed impacts - or use them as the basis for costly policies?

- The IPCC summary does not mention explicitly that - thanks to the inclusion of previously neglected aerosols in global circulation models (GCMs) - its 1995 temperature forecasts are one-third less than the range of values endorsed just 3 years ago. Yet statesmen signing a Global Climate Treaty in Rio, including George Bush, were assured that the IPCC forecasts represented a "scientific consensus" and were "of the highest quality."

- The cooling effects of aerosols have been well recognized for some 30 years and have been invoked by climate scientists, such as Murray Mitchell and Reid Bryson, to explain the climate cooling observed between 1940 and 1975. Yet aerosols were incorporated into GCMs only recently - and only imperfectly. Man-made aerosols encompass a wide variety of particulates - sulfates from the emission of SO<sub>2</sub> in fossil fuel combustion to smoke and soot

from forest clearing and other biomass burning. Because these have quite different optical properties, their climate effects will also be quite different.

GCMs consider only the "direct" effects that involve scattering of solar radiation and thus an increase in albedo. It is generally acknowledged, however, that the indirect effects, involving the nucleation of cloud droplets, are more important and far reaching. Unfortunately, these are also difficult to model reliably. To the extent that pollution control by major emitting nations is reducing the creation of sulfate aerosols, one would expect the *current* average warming rate to be greater than 0.3°C per decade, and one would expect to see enhanced regional differences, making the disagreement with observations even greater.

In view of the above, it is difficult to give credence to the statement that "over recent decades the observed spatial pattern of temperature change *increasingly* resembles the expected greenhouse-aerosol pattern" (1) (emphasis added). The research has not yet, to my knowledge, appeared in the peer-reviewed literature, violating a major rule of the IPCC. More important, there has not been time for an independent scrutiny to see, for example, whether the resemblance really "increases," irrespective of the GCM and aerosol scenarios that are used.

- The summary does not make it explicit that the IPCC time scale for warming has now been stretched out - doubled, in fact, from 2050 to 2100 - making any possible impact less dramatic. The summary also does not mention an authoritative U.S. government statement; it quotes a global warming as low as 0.5°C by 2100 - only half of the IPCC's lowest 1995 prediction. Such a low value, while barely compatible with current observations, would be inconsequential and even difficult to detect in view of the large natural fluctuation of the climate. Global warming would become a nonproblem. The mystery is why some insist on making it into a problem, a crisis, or a catastrophe - "the greatest global challenge facing mankind." (1).■

1. Reference: "Working Group 1 report of the IPCC," available from Bruce Callander, bacallander@mail.meto.govt.uk.

(This article was prepared for and published in *Science*, Vol. 271, February 2, 1996. Dr. Singer is a member of the ECO Advisory Board and is a frequent contributor.)



# Electric Society

By Fred C. Olds

**T**he American people have come to regard an ample supply of electricity as almost a right. This is because of the way our society has grown. I want to review a little bit of history of how we got where we are.

We are a unique electric society in the world. No other nation developed the way we developed. None. We did it with market forces, private sector activities, technological innovators. When the Pilgrims came here 376 years ago, this country literally was forests and rivers, plains, deserts, mountains. There were no cities, no manufacturing, no electric lights, no telephones, no roads. It was a wilderness, and the people came here on their small sailing vessels, and they built their new homeland.

From the first landings in 1620, it took the new settlers only 155 years to reach the point where they felt strong enough to declare themselves a nation with the Declaration of Independence. At that time, this country still was very much an undeveloped nation - well below the standards of the advanced nations of the world. But between necessity and entrepreneurship, progress was impressive. During the next hundred years or so, the U.S. caught up with and surpassed the other industrial nations of the world. By the 1950s and 1960s, we, with just five percent of the population of the world, were producing and using one-third of all the energy being produced and used in the world of four billion people. At that time, we owned 80 to 90% of all technology in the world. We developed it, we owned it. We were

the largest food exporter. We produced 25% to 30% of all the world's goods and services. We were able to do this because people were free to find and develop and use the resources that were here in this country, and because they were ingenious and they were persistent and they were industrious. And because they produced electricity.

I think I shall insert an example here - the development of the world's oil industry. Following the discovery of oil in the U.S., the industry rather soon outpaced the rest of the world in oil technology. Although Mid-East oil reserves are enormous - many times larger than ours - it was only the with application of U.S. technology that today's production rates from the Mid-East fields became possible.

We became able to lead the world in so many areas because we developed as an electric society, not one of just raw energy, or human energy. A 1,000 MW electric power plant generates electricity which is equivalent to the energy produced by 25 million laborers. That is a measure of the importance of electricity. In the U.S. today, the average use of energy per person is equivalent to the energy in 14 tons of coal. That's 25 times the energy use of an average inhabitant in half the world today. We rose to our position of pre-eminence in the world because we developed as an electric society with an independent and free market economy. We are obligated, as I see it, to help others gain the benefits of the electric way of life.■

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## Has Global Population Exceeded the Earth's Carrying Capacity?

By Jacqueline R. Kasun, Ph.D.

(Dr. Kasun is Professor of Economics Emeritus, and Director of the Center for Economic Education at Humboldt State University in Arcata, California, and was a speaker at the National Conference on Global Environmentalism.)

The reason why it is so easy to make people believe we face a crisis of overpopulation and environmental destruction is that we all know we are crowded. And most people on earth are becoming more crowded every day. To quote a famous authority: "the world is...full, and the population is too large for the soil."<sup>1</sup> Another famous thinker has decried "our teeming population. Our numbers are burdensome to the world, which can hardly support us..."<sup>2</sup> These men, however, were not speaking about Kansas City or Bangladesh in our time, but about Carthage and Rome almost two thousand years ago. The first speaker was St. Jerome, and the second was the great church father, Tertullian. Neither of these men could soar over their cities, as I just have, and see that outside of their immediate view there were vast empty spaces with almost no people at all.

Human beings crowd together, now as in ages past, not because of lack of space on the planet but because we need to work together, to buy and sell, to give and receive services from one another. Our cities and towns have always thronged with people and traffic---horses, donkeys and camels in ages past, motor vehicles today.

It is estimated that the area occupied by human beings amounts to no more than 1 percent of the earth's land surface.<sup>3</sup> If all of the people in the world moved into the state of Texas, each person could be given the space available in the typical American home, and all the rest of the world would be empty.<sup>4</sup> The population density of this giant city would amount to about 20,000 persons per square mile; San Francisco has about 16,000 persons per square mile; inner London has about 20,000, and Brooklyn has more than 30,000.<sup>5</sup>

Few people realize how rapidly the rate of world population growth is declining. In Europe and the United States, fertility has been below replacement for almost two decades, and population is declining in several countries. Relative to their numbers, women of child-bearing age in the United States are having little more than half as many babies as they did in the late 1950's. The typical American

woman in 1960 would have between 3 and 4 children during her lifetime. By 1992, she would have only two. Fertility has declined to even lower levels throughout Europe, where women now have fewer than two children each. The typical Spanish woman in 1960 would have almost 3 children; by 1992, this number was only 1.4, while in Italy it was 1.3.<sup>6</sup> The U.S. population is headed toward decline, although it is not yet declining.

Similar changes are occurring in the less-developed world. In 1960, the typical woman in the developing world was having more than six children during her lifetime; by 1992, this number was less than four.<sup>7</sup> In Mexico, for example, the typical woman in 1992 would have 3.3 children during her lifetime, about half as many as the typical woman in 1960. Women in South Korea now have 1.7 children on average, less than a third as many as in 1960.<sup>8</sup>

If these trends continue in the developed and the developing worlds, world population growth will approach zero when it is less than double its present size before the end of the next century. By that time, the size of the populations in some of the presently industrialized countries

- including Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Japan - are likely to be significantly smaller than they are today.<sup>9</sup>

There are solid reasons why this trend toward zero growth of the world population is likely to continue or accelerate, whatever policies of government population control may be. Great increases in agricultural productivity during this century have made it possible for a very few farmers to feed a great many other people. In 1929, more than one in five American workers, or 22 out of 100, worked in agriculture. By 1993 it was less than 3 out of 100. The United Nations estimates that in 1965, 22 percent of the labor force in industrial countries worked in agriculture, but by 1990-1992, it was only 9 percent. During the same period in the developing countries, the percentage fell from 72 to 58.<sup>10</sup>

Therefore, people have moved away from the rural areas to the cities to work in factories and other urban

*"If all the people in the world moved into the state of Texas, each person could be given the space available in the typical American home, and the rest of the world would be empty."*



occupations. In 1960, 39 percent of the population in industrial countries lived in rural areas; by 1992 this proportion had fallen to 26 percent. In the United States during this period, the rural percentage fell from 30 to 24. The UN Development Programme estimates that more than a third of the population of developing countries is now urban, and that by the turn of the century, the proportion will be almost half.<sup>11</sup>

This world-wide shift from rural to urban living causes great changes in family life. Farm women raise their children while they do their work. But most city work is not done in the home; it is done in a factory or office that is away from home, and this means that it is much harder to raise children in the city than in the country. To try to raise a child in the city means that the mother usually must give up her job and the income it provides. Therefore, as countries industrialize and urbanize, fertility declines, as we observe now throughout the world.

This decline can be very large, as, for example, in Spain and Italy and South Korea, and highly resistant to public efforts to reverse it, as has been shown in the case of France, which has tried energetically to increase fertility but without much success. In my judgment, this, and not "over-population", is likely to be the real population problem of the twenty-first century, to try to induce people to produce enough young taxpayers to support the constantly growing public bureaucracy in its accustomed manner.

There is another factor that will reinforce the inexorable trend toward stabilization or decline of world population: as fertility declines, the average age of the population rises. As it does, the proportion of young people in the population falls, while the proportion of the aged increases. Because the older populations in all countries have higher death rates than younger populations, the death rate rises.

Take Sweden as an example. Because fertility in Sweden, a relatively wealthy country, has been low for many years, almost a fifth of the population is older than 65, while in Mexico, only 4 percent of the population falls into this age group. As a result, the death rate in Sweden is 12 per thousand, about the same as the birth rate, while in youthful

Mexico, the death rate is only 5 per thousand, less than a fifth as high as the birth rate.<sup>12</sup> In the future, as economic development and urbanization continue, Mexico, will, demographically speaking, become more like Sweden.

Increasing world urbanization has yet another effect: it means that a growing proportion of world population lives in the necessarily crowded urban conditions, and is therefore easily persuaded that the world is "over-populated", even though the countryside is virtually empty of people.

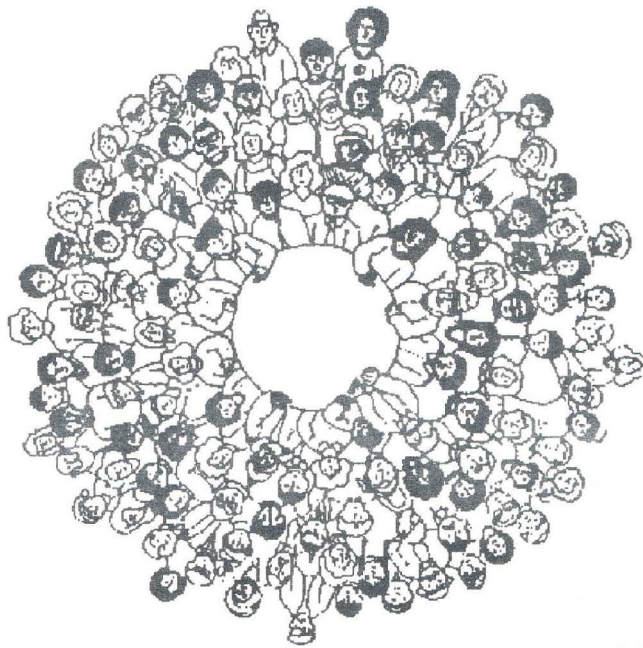
Can the world feed a population twice as large as at present? Every honest scholar who has addressed this question has concluded that agricultural resources are fully adequate for the task. Not only do farmers use only a fraction of the world's arable land - perhaps a third to a half, comprising about one-ninth of the earth's land area<sup>13</sup>, but

they also use the available agricultural resources at only a fraction of their productive capability. Roger Revelle, former director of the Harvard Center for Population Studies, has estimated that the less-developed continents, those whose present food supplies are most precarious, are capable of feeding 18 billion people - or more than four times their present population.<sup>14</sup>

Studies published within the past three years by Rockefeller University and the World Bank have similarly reached optimistic conclusions regarding world food-raising capabilities.<sup>15</sup> Nor would an increase in food output require the destruction of forests and

wilderness preserves; Colin Clark of Oxford University estimated that food could be raised for several times as large a population as at present, while leaving half the earth's land surface in wilderness areas.<sup>16</sup>

Other resources are similarly adequate to support an increase in world population. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Association, approximately 30 percent of the earth's land area is forested, about the same as in 1949 and 1950, when the agency published its first estimates.<sup>17</sup> In the United States, 33 percent of the land area is forested, and net timber growth is more than three times as large as in 1920, exceeding harvest by 33 percent. Forty-seven million acres of American forest land, or an area equivalent



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to the states of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, is reserved from timber harvest, in wilderness, parks and other classifications.<sup>18</sup>

Forests cover 40 percent of my state of California. According to the State Department of Forestry, there are 2 million acres of redwoods in the state.<sup>19</sup> More than 200,000 acres were in public parks and forests where they would never be cut, even before the present severe restrictions were imposed.<sup>20</sup> The volume of timber cut in California fell from 4 billion board feet in 1990 to 2.3 billion board feet in 1994.<sup>21</sup>

Other resources exist in equally abundant quantities. People who want to create a panic look at the reported numbers for various mineral reserves, divide them by the annual usage, and then announce that in 5 or 10, or some other short period of years, we will be completely "out" of copper or lead, or some other important metal. Thus Paul Ehrlich predicted that at 1965 rates of extraction, the world would run out of lead in 1983, and zinc in 1985.<sup>22</sup> What such people do not tell their worried hearers, is that the business of proving reserves is quite costly and, therefore, companies usually do not do it for more than a rather short period ahead of need. This is why, if you look at the figures over a number of years, you will find that reserves have not changed very much, even though a great deal has gone into production. There is no reason to doubt the conclusion of researchers at Resources for the Future, that "in the long run, most of our metal needs can be supplied...from essentially inexhaustible sources."<sup>23</sup>

According to the best authorities, there is enough natural gas and coal on earth to satisfy demands for at least a thousand years to come.<sup>24</sup>

Indeed, now that so many of their forecasts have proved wrong, the population alarmists no longer say so much about resource "exhaustion". But they now use the ozone hole, global warming, and the spotted owl for the same purpose.

If, then, the human population is very far from straining or even approaching the limits of resource availability, why is there so much poverty, hunger, and misery? For the answer, we might consider Ethiopia, where the Marxist government set out to "socialize" the farming sector, which had supported the Ethiopian population and provided food for export for centuries. Traditionally, private traders had bought the farm surpluses in good years, stored them, transported them by donkey trains, and sold them in years of drought. This system, described in the Biblical story of Joseph, enabled the country to endure centuries of cycles of rain and drought.<sup>25</sup>

Determined to stamp out private trade, the Marxist government seized the traders' stores of grain and exported

them to the Soviet Union in exchange for arms. The government also seized the traders' animals, which then perished, because no one was interested in caring for a socialized donkey.

When the inevitable drought arrived and crops failed, there were no buffer stocks to feed the hungry and no means for transporting and distributing the food aid that arrived from abroad. The civil war, which raged throughout the three decades after 1962, added to the horrors.<sup>26</sup>

Elsewhere in Africa, governments have ruined their economies by excessive government spending, high taxes on farmers, inflation, restrictions on trade, too much government ownership, over-regulation of private economic activity, and government creation of "powerful vested interests" who enrich themselves at the expense of the majority of the people.<sup>27</sup>

Meanwhile, in other developing countries, such as India, Mexico, and China, the governments appointed themselves as chief buyers of food, paying less than cost for food to subsidize politically-active consumers living in the cities. This policy drove farmers into poverty, resulting in insufficient harvests, and ultimately famine in India and China. It also triggered an exodus of destitute farmers who abandoned their fields and sought their fortunes in the cities whenever they were permitted to do

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so.

Not surprisingly, when the governments increased payments to farmers, food production increased. But for the most part, the governments continued to channel their money in other directions and subsidize factories, which were headed by those with close political ties to the parties in power. At the same time, the governments continued to strangle private business with taxes and licensing requirements, even as they restricted private trade. In short, the governments manipulated their economies to the advantage of a few elite and the misery of the many poor.<sup>28</sup>

Aid pouring in from foreign sources supported much of this so-called "development" by transferring valuable resources from the poor of the rich countries to the rich of the poor countries. When the inevitable failures of this subsidized "development" occurred, there was a need for an alibi. "Overpopulation" supplied that need. Many governments and international agencies, most notably the World Bank, have used this excuse.

If "overpopulation" were the reason for poverty and misery, we would find that the most heavily populated countries were the poorest. But this is very far from the case.

India has promoted strenuous programs of population control, including compulsory sterilization. However, Stanley Fischer, First Deputy Managing Director of the



International Monetary Fund, departing from the line of the World Bank, explains India's poverty on other grounds. He says, "the tentacles of the Indian government reach too far, and help stifle the potentially creative private sector." He says that India's restrictions on farm marketing and independent businesses and labor markets create poverty and unemployment. He says that were it not for these policies, the Indian economy could be as successful as the Asian "tigers" - Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, and Hong Kong.<sup>29</sup>

To conclude, if the people of the world are floating in a lifeboat, it is a mammoth one, quite capable of carrying many times its present passengers. An observer, in fact, would get the impression that he was looking at an empty boat, since the present occupants take up only 1 percent of the boat's space, and use less than one-ninth of its ice-free land area to raise their food and other agricultural products. The mythical observer from Mars would surely be astonished to find such a people in a dither about "over-population". ■

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## Green religion: from the UN to your church

After more than five years of preparation, the National Religious Partnership for the Environment (NRPE) became a reality in September, 1993. By April, 1994, "Education and Activity Kits" were being sent to 53,000 American Congregations reaching an estimated 100 million congregants. Throughout America, churches are being used to advance the global environmental and social agenda. Paul Gorman, NRPE's Executive Director says: *"Progress will be gradual and cumulative. But how people of faith engage the environmental crisis will have much to do with the future well-being of the planet, and in all likelihood, with the future of religious life as well."*<sup>1</sup>

Gorman is right. An examination of the belief system upon which the NRPE is constructed suggests that religious life throughout the world may well be at the brink of a transformation that dwarfs other religious milestones. The emergence of Buddha, Christ, and Mohammed are pivotal points in history for world religions. Constantine and Martin Luther are major milestones in the history of Christianity. All of these are but steps toward a new religious enlightenment now being proclaimed by the NRPE as a part of the global agenda that seeks to encompass all the world's religions into a new "global ethic" the center of which is the protection, preservation, and even the worship of nature.

The NRPE is located at 1047 Amsterdam Avenue in New York City. The Gaia Institute is located at the same address, as is the The Temple of Understanding. The building at this address is an enormous gothic cathedral, built in 1893, known as the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Dean of the Cathedral is The Very Reverend James P. Morton, who is also on the Board of Trustees of the NRPE, and President of the Temple of Understanding. The Temple of Understanding is an accredited NGO to the United Nations.<sup>2</sup> The Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, funded by the United Nations Development Program, and the Temple of Understanding co-sponsored the Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders for Human Survival in 1988. The featured speaker at the Forum was James Lovelock, author of *The Ages of Gaia*. Lovelock told the gathering that the earth - Gaia - "is the source of life everlasting and is alive now; she gave

birth to humankind and we are a part of her."<sup>3</sup>

The Temple of Understanding is directed by an international Board of Directors and Advisors. Among them are Dr. Robert Muller, who served as an Assistant Secretary General to three Secretary-Generals at the United Nations. He is now Chancellor of the UN University of Peace in Costa Rica and is the author of the World Core Curriculum used by UNESCO and other UN education programs, and is the foundation for "Goals 2000" also known as "Outcome Based Education" in America. Muller's book, *New Genesis: Shaping a Global Spirituality*, prompted the Temple of

Understanding to convene a meeting of world religious leaders on Mount Sinai in October, 1984. In a 1995 interview with the *World Goodwill Newsletter*, Muller said: *"The UN is humanity's incipient global brain, and it is part of its global nervous system (media, NGOs, etc.) We still need a global heart ... and we still need a global soul, namely our consciousness and fusion with the entire universe and stream of time."*<sup>4</sup> What Muller means is clarified in another speech delivered to World Goodwill. Muller says: *"we are temporary living manifestations or incarnations of this earth. We are the living earth. Each of us is a cell, a*

*perceptive nervous unit of the earth. The living consciousness of the earth is beginning to operate through us.*

*"You as cosmic and earth cells, are part of a vast biological and evolutionary phenomenon which is of first importance at this stage, namely humanity as a whole, the whole human species, has become the brain, the heart, the soul, the expression and the action of the earth. We now have a world brain which determines what can be dangerous or mortal for the planet: the United Nations and its agencies, and innumerable groups and networks around the world, are a part of this brain. This is our newly discovered meaning. We are a global family living in a global home. We are in the process of becoming a global civilization."*<sup>5</sup>

As Robert Muller defines the emerging world religion in terms of the gaia hypothesis applied to the United Nations, The Reverend Thomas Berry defines the theology. Berry is, perhaps, the leading evangelist for the gaia hypothesis and the "earth ethic" the hypothesis has spawned. The *Wanderer Forum Quarterly* says: *"Father Thomas Berry,*





C.P. claims that it is now time for the most significant change that Christian spirituality has yet experienced. This change is part of a much more comprehensive change in human consciousness brought about by the discovery of the evolutionary story of the universe. In speaking about a new cosmology he reminds us that we are the earth come to consciousness and, therefore, we are connected to the whole living community - that is, all people, animals, plants and the living organism of planet earth itself.<sup>6</sup>

According to *The Florida Catholic* (February 14, 1992), Berry says: "We must rethink our ideas about God; we should place less emphasis on Christ as a person and redeemer. We should put the Bible away for 20 years while we radically rethink our religious ideas. What is needed is the change from an exploitative anthropocentrism to a participative biocentrism. This change requires something more than environmentalism." Berry is an editorial advisor to *Creation* magazine, which says: "...the world is being called to a new 'post-denominational,' even a post-Christian belief system that sees the earth as a living being - mythologically, as Gaia, Mother Earth - with mankind as her consciousness. Such worship of the universe is properly called cosmolatry."<sup>7</sup>

Lovelock, Muller, and Berry are convinced that the gaia hypothesis is the inescapable, universal truth which has been distorted and forgotten by the human species. Only now, with the emergence of the gaia hypothesis, is the world beginning to rediscover the truth so easily recognized by the ancient mystics, shaman, and pagan worshipers of the past. Berry says that "This new period in history might be called the Ecozoic era. It requires that we return to the mythic origins of the scientific venture. We feel the scientists must participate to some extent in shamanic powers. We might say that the next phase of scientific development will require above all the insight of shamanic powers."<sup>8</sup>

While James Lovelock is generally credited with originating the gaia hypothesis, Anodea Judith says that the concept was first published several years before Lovelock's book, in a publication called *Green Egg* in an article entitled *Theogenesis: The Birth of the Goddess* (Vol V, No. 40), by Otter Zell. It is significant because the publication describes itself to be "The official journal of the Church of All Worlds, whose mission is to evolve a network of information, mythology and experience that provides a context and stimulus for reawakening Gaea, and reuniting Her children through tribal community dedicated to responsible stewardship."<sup>9</sup>

In a *Green Egg* editorial, entitled *On the Occasion of Bill & Al's Excellent Election*, Otter Zell writes: "We are

neo-pagans - implying an eclectic reconstruction of ancient Nature religions, and combining archetypes of many cultures with other mystic and spiritual disciplines - and our beliefs and values are no different from those you describe as your own. We ask no special favors; we wish nothing more than that you be true to yourself, and to your own values and ideals as expressed in *Earth in the Balance*. Know that there are half a million American NeoPagas out here who support you, who voted for you, and who will rally to the aid of your policies for the salvation of the Earth and the reunification of the Great Family."<sup>10</sup>

Judith further explains the gaia hypothesis in language similar to Muller and Berry. She says: "The basic evolutionary pattern in biological organisms is movement toward greater consciousness. When all parts of Gaia recognize each other as participants in parallel growth heading for an Omega point of coalescence and integrative harmony, then the global consciousness of this planet will have awakened to a realization of identity as a global being. Gaia's evolutionary thrust is reflected in the spiritual goals of self-realization."<sup>11</sup> The goal of the new "Earth Ethic" being promoted by the National Religious Partnership for the Environment is this "self-realization" that comes from acceptance of the gaia hypothesis as the reason why human behavior must be modified to protect, preserve, and even worship the earth goddess - gaia.

Herein lies a glimpse of the belief system that initiated the National Religious Partnership for the Environment. These beliefs are not held in a vacuum. The entire program of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is devoted to "sacred ecology." The cathedral is visited by 750,000 people each year who see an "Earth Shrine" which includes a 25-foot high wall planted with forest flora - bromeliads, orchids, ferns, mosses, and aquatic plants - from rain forests, and blue crabs, striped bass, mussels and an assortment of other animals from New York's estuaries and wetlands. Morton, Dean of the Cathedral, says the Earth Shrine Habitat is a symbol of ecotheology. The *Amicus Journal* (Winter, 1993) says: "Morton shares Berry's belief that an ecological interpretation of the cosmos requires a corresponding re-interpretation of the story of creation. The new scientific evidence about the origins of life made me realize that we could no longer deal with the human story as something apart from the life story, or the earth story, or the universe story."

Shortly after the Global Forum, Morton launched what was called the Joint Appeal on Religion and Science for the Environment. Then-Senators Al Gore and Timothy Wirth orchestrated a bipartisan Congressional gathering to enlist

**"We must rethink our  
ideas about God... We  
should put our Bible  
away for 20 years while  
we radically rethink our  
religious ideas."**



support for the Joint Appeal. Bolstered by their reception in Washington, Paul Gorman, then Public Affairs Director at the Cathedral, recruited well-known scientist Carl Sagan, to invite other prestigious scientists to meet with prestigious religious leaders invited by Morton. They met at the Cathedral in 1991. Another meeting was scheduled in Washington at which 75 religious leaders and 50 scientists (including Paul Ehrlich and Sherwood Rowland) presented their concerns along with a letter of support signed by the leaders of eleven major environmental organizations including the National Audubon Society, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the World Resources Institute.

Al Gore not only facilitated the Washington meetings and provided special private meetings with Congressional leadership, he also delivered the sermon at the Cathedral's annual celebration of St. Francis. The service featured the Blessing of the Animals. Among the animals led down the aisle to be blessed at the altar was an elephant, llama, camel, a python so large that two men had to carry it, birds, algae (brought by Paul Mankiewicz, Director of the Gaia Institute), and a bowl full of worms and compost. In his sermon, Al Gore declared that *God is not separate from the earth.*<sup>12</sup>

With a full-time staff of 12, a firm written agreement which binds four of the nations leading religious organizations (U.S. Catholic Conference; National



Council of Churches of Christ; Coalition on the Environment and Jewish Life; and the Evangelical Environmental Network), and five million dollars supplied by the nations most prestigious foundations,<sup>13</sup> and the blessings of the Vice President of the United States, and the nation's most prestigious scientists, the National Religious Partnership for the Environment has begun spread its belief system and its social agenda through the churches in America.

The NRPE is not content to simply preach its gospel and welcome converts who come voluntarily; their mission is to promote a social agenda which will result in public policies that force people to live by their tenets. In June, 1994, 40 NRPE-affiliated staffers met with 25 senior White House officials (including the Vice President, Secretary Bruce Babbitt, EPA Administrator Carol Browner, and Under Secretary of State, Tim Wirth) to begin an ongoing process of dialogue and appropriate collaboration. The NRPE provides policy updates and action alerts to participating congregations.

Amy Elizabeth Fox, Associate Director of the NRPE, says: "We are required by our religious principles to look for the links between equity and ecology. The fundamental emphasis is on issues of environmental justice, including air pollution and global warming; water, food and agriculture; population and consumption; hunger, trade and industrial policy; community economic development; toxic pollution and hazardous waste; and corporate responsibility."<sup>14</sup>

The social agenda of the NRPE is, in fact, the global environmental agenda as set forth in the Rio Declaration and reflected in the Convention of Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the President's Council on Sustainable Development, the recommendations of the Commission on Global Governance, and virtually all of the other UN-initiated documents that are impacting America. The entire agenda has been developed by those people who have experienced the so-called "enlightenment" which occurs upon acceptance of the gaia hypothesis as the universal truth that transcends all other religious beliefs. The NRPE seeks to convince its religious partners to modify their belief systems to embrace gaia. Individual members of congregations who truly convert will not mind modifying their behavior to conform to the requirements of the new "earth ethic." Those who do not voluntarily convert, will be constrained by new laws, regulations, and international agreements. ■

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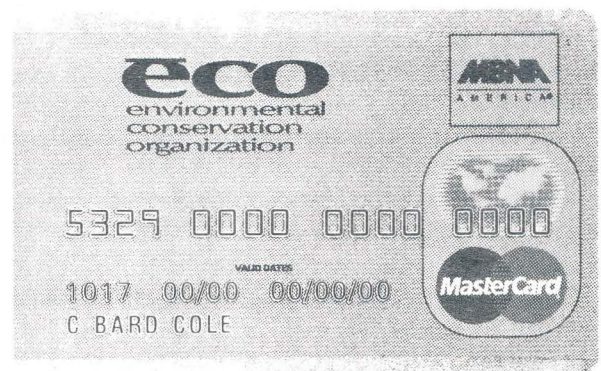
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# Global Organizational Structure

(Presentation of Henry Lamb, National Conference on Global Environmentalism,  
Kansas City, March 22, 1996)

**T**wo parallel, complementary forces are at work in the world, working together to advance a global environmental agenda. Throughout this conference, you will learn about several major agenda items and the impact the agenda is having on domestic policy and American life. In this session, we will examine the structural mechanism of the forces which are gaining power and influence throughout the world. Those forces are: (1) international governmental organizations affiliated with the United Nations, and (2) NGOs (non-governmental organizations) accredited by the United Nations.

Here it is necessary to pause and recognize that any critical discussion of the United Nations is countered by UN supporters with immediate denial and charges of fanaticism. It is not politically correct to challenge the UN. Therefore, those who do are frequently painted with a broad brush and labeled as right-wing extremist wackos. Madeleine Albright, Ambassador to the United Nations, is quoted in *The Arizona Republic* as saying: "This is not a world government and the people who say that are trying to create a bogeyman...it is really a complete figment...."<sup>1</sup> But within three weeks of this denial, the Commission on Global Governance released its three-year study which provides a 400-page blueprint to achieve global governance by the year 2000.

This defense strategy has been very effective; many people are reluctant to even discuss United Nations activities for fear of being labeled wacko-extremist. At the outset, I want you to know that there is no conspiracy at work. There is no group of powerful men pulling the strings of agency puppets. There is no invasion on the horizon. There is no sinister, private plot to take over the world. Yet, those who have expressed such fears over the years are now vindicated. It is now clear, through the public documents published by a variety of official agencies that the objective of the global agenda is nothing short of global governance. By examining the structure of the forces driving the agenda it will become clear how global governance can be accomplished without the violent take-over that many people fear and Ms. Albright and others ridicule.

## Governmental organizations

The United Nations Charter came into force October 24, 1945, created by 50 nations meeting in San Francisco. The World Bank, created in 1944, and the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), created in 1947, were the beginning of a United Nations System that now includes 185 member nations and more than 130 organizations and agencies around the world. The public perception of the United Nations includes a magnificent building in New York

where the world's leaders assemble periodically to discuss lofty matters of state. Other images reflect television coverage of endless Security Council debates, and compassionate relief efforts in distant famine-stricken countries. Beyond that perception, the UN is an unknown entity with little chance of discovery.

The UN system is governed by four special councils: (1) the Security Council, (2) the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), (3) the Trusteeship Council, and (4) the International Court of Justice. You may wish to refer to the organizational chart in your workbook (item number 2-1). This chart is greatly oversimplified and includes only a few of the more important organizations within the UN system. The International Court of Justice is a voluntary court; members may or may not submit conflicts to this court, and if they do, the court's decision is not binding. Later in the conference, you'll learn that the Commission on Global Governance would change the voluntary status of the court.

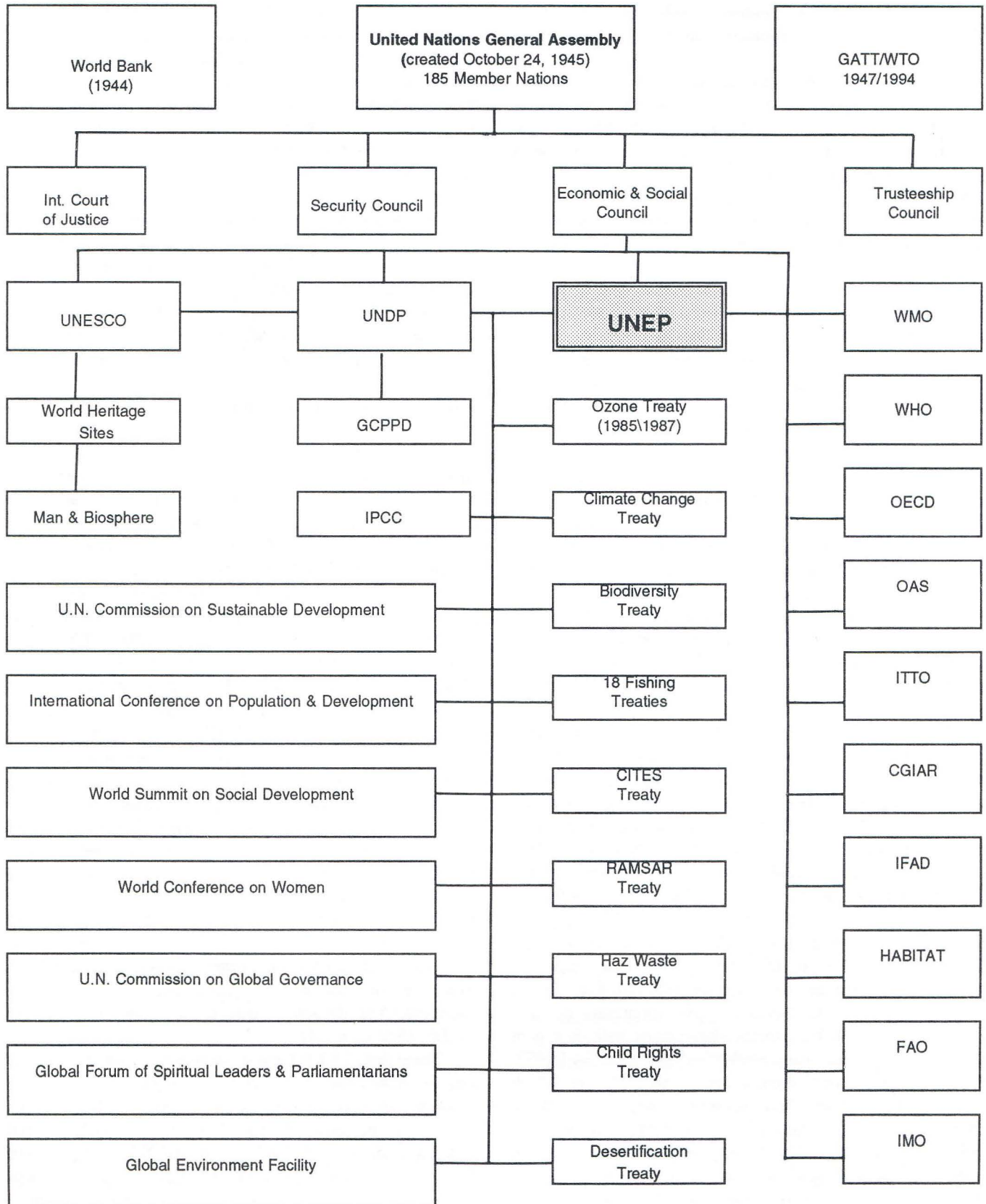
The Security Council consists of 15 members. Five nations, China, France, Russia, the U.K., and the United States, hold permanent member status and power to veto any resolution. It is in this Council that decisions are made about peacekeeping forces and other military operations. Changes are also in the wind for this council. The Trusteeship Council was charged with the responsibility of overseeing those nations in transition after the war from colonies to independence. The last of those transitional nations gained independence two years ago, and since then, the Council has been looking for a reason to justify its existence. The Commission on Global Governance has a whole new agenda in mind. We'll look into that in another session.

The fourth governing Council is the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). This body oversees the activity of a host of UN organizations and agencies, a few of which are shown on the chart. We will focus on three of these organizations: UNESCO, UNDP, and UNEP. These are the organizations through which much of the global agenda is advanced. Each of these three UN organizations has its own governing board. Each operates with a wide range of programmatic freedom, governed mostly by the appropriations function. Each operates a wide range of programs, some of which overlap and are duplicative.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) administers the World Heritage Treaty and the Man and the Biosphere Program. This organization recently sent a delegation to evaluate Yellowstone National Park. Their recommendation resulted in the listing of the park on their "in danger" list. There are now 19 World Heritage Sites in the United States. Forty-



# U.N. Organizations Involved in Global Environmental Agenda





seven of UNESCO's 328 Biosphere Reserves are also located in the United States. The U.S. formerly withdrew from UNESCO in the 1980s over disagreements about population programs. The U.S. has continued, however, to fund selected UNESCO programs, and under the Clinton Administration, has reinstated funding for population activities.

UNDP (United Nations Development Program) is headed by Gustave Speth. Speth served in the Carter Administration, then served 11 years as President of the World Resources Institute, then for a brief period, was a member of Clinton's transition team, before moving to the UNDP. The US contributes more than \$100 million per year to UNDP which operates such programs as the World Summit on Social Development, the Commission on Sustainable Development, and a host of other social programs. The UNDP provided the initial funding for the Commission on Global Governance. UNDP is governed by a 48-member board that reports to ECOSOC.

UNEP (United Nations Environment Program) is the catalyst for the global environmental agenda. It is governed by a 58-member board that reports to ECOSOC. The first UN Conference on the Human Environment (Earth Summit I) was held in 1972, and was chaired by Maurice Strong. The Conference recommended the creation of UNEP which was created January 1, 1973. Maurice Strong was named the first Executive Director. Among UNEP's first programs was the creation in 1975 of the Global Framework for Environmental Education which included Robert Muller's World Core Curriculum which is the foundation for the controversial "Outcome Based Education." UNEP is unique among UN organizations in that its responsibility lies in getting things done more than in the doing of them. The organization is designed to truly be a catalyst and it has been very effective.

In 1979, UNEP created the DOEM concept. DOEM is an acronym for Designated Officials on Environmental Matters. Every single UN organization and agency has an official assigned to coordinate with UNEP. Through this mechanism, UNEP has the capability of coordinating its agenda through virtually every other UN entity. This mechanism is the reason similar issues and language appear in documents produced by the World Bank, or the Women's Conference, or in the Biodiversity Treaty. UNEP effectively dominates the agenda and work program of all the UN operations. UNEP provides the staff for more than 300 environmental treaties. Since the second Earth Summit, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), treaties have come with their own administrative mechanism, established, of course, by UNEP.

The Framework Convention on Climate Change, which you will learn more about in another session, creates a "Conference of the Parties" (COP) which has its own administrative staff. The COP promptly created its own Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which has its own staff. The function of the COP is to develop

Protocols, or regulations, with which participating nations are bound to comply. Let's examine this structure a little more closely, looking especially for accountability.

Madeleine Albright is our appointed representative to the UN, one of 185 votes in the General Assembly. ECOSOC is selected from members of the General Assembly. The UNEP board is selected by members of ECOSOC. The US representative to a Conference of the Parties to a particular treaty is somebody who works for somebody who was appointed. The protocols developed by these COPs ultimately carry the weight of law. The Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention on Ozone Depleting Substances increased the price of freon three-fold immediately, and now has denied freon from use by future generations. A detailed analysis of UNEP is included in your workbook (item 2.2). UNEP is truly the driving force in the organizational structure that is implementing the global environmental agenda. But it is not working alone. Examine the list of UN Organizations in your workbook and you will begin to see how pervasive global governance has become (item 2.3).

### Non-government organizations

Governmental organizations are effective because of the support they receive from non-governmental organizations. The granddaddy of them all is the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature). Sir Julian Huxley was the prime instigator of UNESCO, in 1946. He was also one of the creators of the IUCN in 1948, along with Sir Peter Scott and other leaders of the British Fauna and Flora Preservation Society. The IUCN is organized around six commissions that focus on different aspects of preservation. Their work tends to be behind the scenes, scientific in nature, and closely aligned with the UN. To increase the cash flow of the IUCN, another, more public organization was created in 1961. It was called the World Wildlife Fund. Prince Philip agreed to head the group which was announced in the *Daily Mirror* with a picture of a black rhino and an appeal to readers to send money to help save the endangered species. Since then, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has become the World Wide Fund for Nature, but still uses the acronym WWF, and has switched its logo to the panda and has chapters around the world. In 1982, Russell Train was the President of WWF-USA. He saw the need for still another non-government organization and was instrumental in amassing \$25 million in grants to create the World Resources Institute which selected Gustave Speth as its President. Yes, the same Gustave Speth that now heads the UNDP. (See item 2.4)

These three NGOs form the non-government triumvirate that originates the ideas and the strategies that ultimately result in international treaties and protocols. In 1968, the IUCN was successful in its efforts to gain quasi-official status with the UN. As the result of IUCN lobbying efforts, ECOSOC adopted resolution 1296 which grants "Consultative" status to NGOs. The significance of that



## NGO Hierarchy Promoting the Global Environmental Agenda

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### I.U.C.N.

#### World Conservation Union

(formerly International Union for the Conservation of Nature)

53 International NGOs, 550 National NGOs, 68 Sovereign Nations, 100 Government Agencies, created in 1948. State Department contributes more than \$1 million per year; recently given "privileges and immunities" by Executive Order 12986, January 18, 1996.

### W.W.F.

World Wide Fund for Nature  
(World Wildlife Fund) created  
by IUCN in 1961

\*\*

### W.R.I.

World Resources Institute  
created by WWF in 1982

\* National  
Wildlife  
Federation

Sierra  
Club

National  
Audubon  
Society

The  
Nature  
Conservancy

The  
Wildlands  
Project

1. Natural Resources Defense Council
2. Environmental Defense Fund
3. Oregon Natural Resource Council
4. Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund
5. Trust for Public Land
6. Native Forest Council
7. Northern Forest Lands Council
8. American Rivers
9. Natural Resources Council of Maine
10. Conservation Law Foundation
11. Humane Society of the United States
12. American Humane Association
13. International Fund for Animal Welfare
14. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
15. Wilderness Society
16. Citizen Action
17. U.S. Public Interest Research Group
18. Public Citizen, Inc.
19. National Environmental Law Center
20. Conservation International
21. African Wildlife Foundation
22. National Parks & Conservation Association
23. Rails to Trails Conservancy
24. Animal Liberation Front
25. Defenders of Wildlife
26. Center for Marine Conservation

27. Union of Concerned Scientists
28. Friends of the Earth
29. Izaak Walton League
30. Fund for Animals
31. Earth Island Institute
32. Marine Mammal Fund
33. National Toxics Campaign
34. Environmental Action
35. World Watch Institute
36. Earth First!
37. Cenozoic Society, Inc.
38. League of Conservation Voters
39. Rainforest Action Network
40. Environmental Media Association
41. Biodiversity Project
42. Columbia River Conservation League
43. Greater Gila Biodiversity Project
44. Southwest Center for Biological Diversity
45. Pacific Rivers Council
46. Predator Project
47. Environmental Working Group
48. Western Ancient Forest Campaign
49. Wolf Action Group
50. Redwood Action Team
51. Grizzly Bear Task Force
52. Eco-climber Action Network

\*\*\* Former President of the IUCN, Shirdath Ramphal, now co-chairs the UN Commission on Global Governance.

\*\* Current President of WRI, Jonathan Lash, also co-chairs the President's Council on Sustainable Development; former president, Gustav Speth, now heads the United Nations Development Program, and was a founder of the Natural Resources Defense Council. Maurice Strong is on the WRI Board.

\* Former President, Jay D. Hair, is now the President of the IUCN, and a member of the President's Council on Sustainable Development.

Dave Foreman, Chair of the Wildlands Project, also chairs the Cenozoic Society, is on the Board of the Sierra Club, and founded Earth First!



consultative, or accredited status will become apparent as we proceed. Each of the three primary NGOs have consultative status. The IUCN has consultative status with six different UN organizations.

Three extremely important UN documents have been published as a joint effort with these NGOs. They are: *World Conservation Strategy*, published in 1980 by UNEP, IUCN, and WWF; *Caring for the Earth*, published in 1991 by UNEP, IUCN and WWF; and *Global Biodiversity Strategy*, published in 1992 by UNEP, IUCN, and WRI. These documents contain the principles and recommendations that now provide the basis for virtually all the international agreements we are considering at this conference.

To better understand just how the NGOs influence the development of public policy on both the international and national scenes, let's follow the development of a single treaty, the Convention on Biological Diversity. The treaty was first proposed by the IUCN in 1981.<sup>2</sup> Many of the ideas contained in the treaty proposal surfaced in the 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland, also known as the Brundtland Report, but officially entitled *Our Common Future*. This report also introduced the concept of sustainable development.

UN resolution 44/228, December 22, 1989, set into motion a chain of events which culminated in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992. Maurice Strong was designated Secretary-General of the event, and a Preparatory Committee was designated. The committee divided itself into a variety of "Task Forces" to begin the process of preparing documents for presentation at the conference. Between December, 1989 and June, 1992, hundreds of PrepComs were conducted around the world. Only accredited NGOs are allowed to participate in the PrepComs. Moreover, all communications among UNEP, the Conference Secretariat, and participating accredited NGOs, were handled under an exclusive contract with an NGO known as IGC-APC, which are acronyms for the Institute for Global Communications, and the Association for Progressive Communication. This organization was funded by the Tides Foundation and created expressly to facilitate communications among their 17,000 users in 94 countries.<sup>3</sup>

Immediately prior to the official UN conference in Rio, accredited NGOs held what is called a "Forum," which is in reality, a pep-rally designed to inform and instruct the participants in the lobbying strategies to be used during the official meeting the following week. At Rio, 1400 NGOs<sup>4</sup> were officially accredited to the UN, and thousands more

certified to participate in the lobbying effort. Nearly 40,000 people were on hand cheering for the adoption of the documents which their leaders had developed. The Convention on Biological Diversity is only one of several documents adopted by the UNCED, all of which have profound influence on domestic policy.

We have discussed only three of the more influential NGOs. The IUCN's membership consists of 53 international NGOs, 550 national NGOs, 100 government agencies, and 68 sovereign states. The U.S. State Department contributes more than \$1 million per year to the IUCN, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is also listed as a source of financial support.<sup>5</sup>

The current President of the IUCN is Dr. Jay Hair, former President of the National Wildlife Federation in the United States. The immediate Past President is Shirdath Ramphal, who stepped down to assume co-chairmanship of the Commission on Global Governance. Communication and coordination through IUCN member NGOs is swift and thorough, using the IGC-APC network. When policy objectives arise, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the NGOs shift into high gear and wage massive public relations and lobbying campaigns at the national level.

The World Resources Institute provides a similar function. Through a publication called the *NGO Networker* (item 2.5), accredited NGOs are kept informed about global meetings and which NGOs are coordinating activities around each issue. The WRI, however, does much, much more. WRI's current President, Jonathan Lash, is co-chair of the President's Council on Sustainable Development, and Maurice Strong is a member of its Board of Directors. When UNEP launched its *Global Biodiversity Assessment* back in 1992, it turned to the WRI and named Kenton Miller of the WRI staff to coordinate the development of Section 10, which specifically identifies the Wildlands Project as the ideal to be followed in the implementation of "protected areas" required by Article 8 of the treaty.

The World Wide Fund for Nature shares a headquarters building with the IUCN in Gland, Switzerland. In addition to specific programmatic activities, such as their war on chlorine, led by their staff member Theo Colburn, the WWF, along with The Nature Conservancy, is in the business of managing protected areas. Thomas Lovejoy designed the debt-for-nature swap concept while working for the WWF. He now works for the U.S. Department of Interior. *Fundacion Natura*, a WWF offspring in Ecuador, trains the staff and actually manages two protected areas as a condition of the debt-swap agreement with the government of Ecuador.<sup>6</sup> Both the WWF and the IUCN are involved in the

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effort with these  
NGOs."*



management of protected areas around the world. In Peru, a protected area called the RCTT embraces 44 villages. The area, organized very much like the biosphere reserves described in the Wildlands Project and the *Global Biodiversity Assessment*, consists of core wilderness areas, buffer zones, and zones of cooperation.<sup>7</sup> In America, The Nature Conservancy is taking the lead in developing and managing protected areas.

These three NGOs originate the global environmental agenda, and infuse it into the policy and programs of the international governmental organizations. With the help of thousands of national NGOs, these policies are promoted and lobbied into law at the national level. Virtually every major mainstream environmental organization in America is affiliated with these three NGOs. Coalitions of NGOs are formed freely to pursue specific policy objectives. And the role NGOs play in the implementation of the global agenda is increasing.

#### Global governance by "civil society"

The Commission on Global Governance describes accredited NGOs and "civil society." Activities of non-accredited NGOs are described as "populist actions" that can destroy years of work. Recommendations contained in the Commission's report, *Our Global Neighborhood*, as well as in the *Global Biodiversity Assessment*, and other UN documents, call for the elevation of authority and responsibility of accredited NGOs. Before the end of the century, the Commission on Global Governance wants the UN Trusteeship Council to be restructured to consist of representatives from no more than 23 NGOs which will have "trusteeship" over the global commons. The Commission calls for the creation of a new "Assembly of the People" elected directly from "civil society", and a new "Petitions Council" consisting of five to seven representatives of accredited NGOs, whose responsibility will be to screen petitions from national NGOs and recommend corrective action to be taken by the UN. Accredited NGOs are to be given direct funding by the UN and given administrative and management responsibilities at the national and bioregional level, as is now the case with the IUCN and the WWF in Peru, Ecuador and other nations. We'll examine global governance much more closely in another session.

In America, the structure is already under construction. Led by The Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club, and the

Wildlands Project, the map of the United States is being redrawn into 21 Bioregions, consisting of interconnected core wilderness areas, buffer zones, and zones of cooperation. Within each of the Bioregions, "management boards" dominated by NGOs are being created to address transboundary environmental and resource management issues. The laboratory for the development of this NGO-dominated system of governance is the Biosphere Reserve Program of UNESCO. The usual pattern is for the management board to evolve into a not-for-profit corporation, an NGO, with a board of directors dominated by representatives of accredited NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club, and others. As we will learn in the session on the Biodiversity treaty, the ultimate objective is to eliminate existing county and state

boundaries, and operate each Bioregion as a separate, self-sufficient community, governed by a Bioregional Council consisting of selected representatives from the various management boards. In New Zealand, political boundaries have already been redrawn for Bioregions, and the process is underway throughout the world. Bioregional Councils will have direct access to the UN enforcement machinery through the proposed new UN Petitions Council. And the new proposed "Assembly of the People" will consist of individuals elected from each Bioregion.

#### The process

We have looked at the governmental and the non-governmental organizational structure of the international machinery advancing the global agenda. Let's now look briefly at the process that

has become extremely effective. The process is to convert, not to conquer. Therefore, time is an ally of agenda proponents. The Convention on Biological Diversity was first proposed in 1981. It contained radical ideas, much too radical to be immediately accepted. But the ideas were repeated, over and over again through the efforts of thousands of cooperating NGOs. Finally, the ideas were refined into an official "soft law" document called *Agenda 21*, an 800-page document which almost no one read. From *Agenda 21*, 27 principles were distilled and adopted as the "Rio Declaration." (Workbook item 2.6) Nothing in either of these documents is binding upon any nation. But when more than 100 heads of state adopted the Declaration at Rio, the principles became the basis for action. Those principles were then incorporated into specific treaties, which, when

*"In America, the structure is already under construction. Led by The Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club, and the Wildlands Project, the map of the United States is being redrawn into 21 Bioregions."*



ratified by each nation, became international law, binding member states to specific actions such as the creation of "protected areas" as later defined by the Conference of the Parties. The Convention on Biological Diversity has now been ratified by 130 nations. The United States narrowly avoided ratification in the 103rd Congress, but the Convention will not go away. The United States has ratified other treaties, including the Climate Change, and Ozone treaties. Dozens of other treaties are now being developed, including the treaties that will result in global governance.

The report of the Commission on Global Governance, *Our Global Neighborhood*, is in the same stage that the Brundtland Commission report, *Our Common Future*, was in 1987. Then, "sustainable development" was just a concept. Now it is the object of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, and the President's Council on Sustainable Development, and the Earth Council, an NGO created by Maurice Strong, is coordinating the implementation through councils in 40 nations. Recommendations from the President's Council will be examined in another session.

This same process is applied to various aspects of the global agenda. The International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in September, 1994; the World Summit on Social Development, held in Copenhagen, in March, 1995; the UN Commission on Sustainable Development meeting in New York, in April, 1995; the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, in September, 1995 are all surrounded by their own set of NGOs, working to advance international agreements and treaties which are, collectively, the global agenda. The Commission on Global Governance has called for a world conference in 1998 to present the agreements and treaties that will achieve global governance by the year 2000.

### Funding

The final phase of the international organizational structure is funding. The United Nations system is funded by the voluntary contributions of member states. The UN General Assembly assesses members the portion each is expected to pay. The minimum contribution is .01 percent of the total budget; the maximum is .25 percent. Half of the members, about 90, pay .01 percent. An additional 60 members pay between .01 and 1 percent. Eight nations pay 74 percent of the total cost of the UN. America pays the maximum, plus as much as 60 percent of some regional programs, and as much as one-third of some peacekeeping operations. The U.S. contributes about \$2.3 billion per year to UN operations. Total UN expenditures average about \$11 billion per year. Recommendations of the Commission on Global Governance call for global taxation measures to replace the voluntary system. One proposed scheme would produce \$1.5 trillion per year, 150 times more than the current annual expenditures.

The NGO community is funded by a combination of sources, primarily from foundations, the U.S. government,

and from membership fees and the sale of merchandise. The Rockefeller foundations coordinate what is called the Environmental Grantmakers Association. Every year, this group of nearly 160 funding sources meets to decide which NGOs are to be funded. These foundations and corporations dispense an estimated \$500 million annually in support of selected NGOs.

The U.S. government is another source of NGO funding. Between 1993 and 1995, the Department of Interior awarded \$242 million to selected NGOs, according to the Federal Awards Assistance Data system. This amount does not include grants made by other government agencies, nor does it include contracts for services provided by NGOs. The Nature Conservancy, the National Audubon Society (both of which contracted with Reed Noss to develop the Wildlands Project) are major recipients of federal grants, as is the Tides Foundation and many of the other NGOs that actively promote the global environmental agenda.

### Conclusion

We have seen how the governmental and non-governmental organizations work together in a process that is continually developing and implementing a global agenda, funded largely by the American taxpayer and philanthropic organizations. Throughout the balance of this conference, you will see the various elements of that agenda in very concrete terms, and more importantly, you will see the impact that agenda is having on America and its people. ■

### Endnotes

1. *The Arizona Republic*, "Right-wing contempt for U.N. off base, envoy Albright says," October 7, 1995, p. A-36.
2. *Global Biodiversity Assessment*, Section 10, September 2, 1994 Draft, Chapter 10.6.4.2, p.243.
3. *eco-logic*, "How the GAGs do it," May, 1995, p.24.
4. *Our Global Neighborhood, Report of the Commission on Global Governance*, Oxford University Press, 1995, p.34.
5. IUCN Annual Report, 1993, p. 36.
6. Ecuadorian government resolution JM-259-FN, October 8, 1987.
7. "Extractive Reserves," *IUCN Bulletin*, Number 3, 1994, p.17.

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## Guest Commentary

### *Using "Earth Day" to bury America*

By Alan Caruba

**I**f you love a good conspiracy theory as much as I do, here's one for Earth Day. **Why is Earth Day, April 22nd, also the birthday of the father of Soviet Communism, Lenin?** When that coincidence occurred to me, I was reminded of a boast by then Soviet Premier, Nikita S. Khrushchev, who in 1956 and again in 1963, said of Capitalism and Democracy, "We will bury you." Today, America's economy, growing at a scant one percent or so annually, is indeed being buried. Fully one-third of all Federal laws and regulations are devoted to the environment and everywhere one looks, they impact the economy like so much dead weight.

Many groups and individuals have long noted the astonishing similarities between Communism and Environmentalism. So much so, that even the *Greenpeace Guide to Anti-Environmental Organizations* acknowledges that they and other environmental groups are widely regarded as "Green on the outside, red on the inside...."

Most Americans are totally clueless regarding the view that the economies of advanced nations are to blame for despoiling the world, using too many of Earth's abundant resources. For example, Maurice Strong, a man few Americans have ever heard of, is likely to be the next Secretary General of the United Nations. He says, "*Isn't the only hope for the planet that the industrialized civilizations collapse? Isn't it our responsibility to bring that about?*" This is *not* why the UN was founded. By the way, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the last Soviet premier, now heads a non-governmental organization, one of many exerting influence over the UN, called the International Green Cross. You

guessed it, an environmental group.

Indeed, the very organizations Americans associate with "saving the Earth" have a very strange agenda for the future of our nation. The Sierra Club, for example, is pledged to seek ratification of the UN Biodiversity Treaty which would literally re-write the map of the U.S. and Canada, designating 21 "eco-regions" from which all industry, farming, mining, recreational and developmental activities would be banned. It gets worse. The residents of entire towns and cities would be forcibly relocated to insure that vast areas return to "wilderness." And Congress is currently considering similar programs.

Too bizarre a notion, eh? That's what the Jews of Germany thought when it was whispered they were targeted for extinction by their own government. Here in the U.S., every element of business and industry has been under attack for decades. Timber in the Northwest, ranching and mining in the West, farming everywhere from coast to coast, the use of vehicles for any reason, the banning of countless beneficial chemicals. One discredited hoax after another has been used. They include global warming, ozone loss, acid rain, endangered species, deforestation, et cetera! So maybe I'm just some conspiracy nutcase, but I just can't help thinking that, as his birthday draws close, Lenin would be pleased, Khrushchev would be pleased, along with the rest of the Earth Day crowd. Are you?

(Alan Caruba is founder of the National Anxiety Center, P. O. Box 40, Maplewood, NJ 07040.)

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# Federal Land Report

**B**etween 1964 and 1994, lands managed by the four major federal land management agencies decreased by 78 million acres, from 700.8 million in 1964, to 622.8 million in 1994, according to an updated report by the General Accounting Office, prepared for Congressmen Don Young (R-AK) and Richard Pombo (R-CA). The apparent net decrease in federal lands, which has been touted by anti-property rights organizations, obscure the real trend toward increased federal lands and increased regulations on those lands.

The report reviewed the holdings of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS); Bureau of Land Management (BLM); Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); and the National Park Service (NPS) between 1964 and

which (622.8 million acres) is managed by the four agencies studied. The federal government holds an additional 52.3 million acres in trust for Indian tribes. State and local

**Federal Lands Managed for Conservation in 1964 and 1994**

1964	USFS	BLM	FWS	NPS	Total
Total Acres	186,274,576	464,346,607	22,650,737	27,493,836	700,765,756
Conservation	16,018,661	628	22,650,737	27,493,836	66,163,862
% Conserv.	8.60	.005	100.00	100.00	9.44
1994					
Total Acres	191,573,857	267,102,376	87,487,290	76,588,003	622,751,526
Conservation	49,893,688	58,165,321	87,487,290	76,588,003	272,134,302
% Conserv.	26.04	21.78	100.00	100.00	43.70

Source: GAO's analysis of data provided by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior

governments own an estimated additional 10 percent, leaving only 60 percent of the land available for private use and the production of property tax for local governments.

**Three NGO Land Transactions Between 1964 and 1994**

NGO	Acres on Hand	Acres Acquired	Transferred	1994 Acres
TNC	69,424	3,051,730	2,495,366	625,788
Consvation Fund	(none)	159,804	85,282	74,52
TFPL	(none)	606,883	585,205	21,678

Source: GAO analysis of data provided by the NGOs. TNC = The Nature Conservancy; the Conservation Fund (Incorporated in 1985); TFPL = the Trust for Public Land (Incorporated in 1972).

1994. Three of the four agencies experienced a sharp increase in land holdings. Only the BLM showed a decrease of 197.2 million acres. Of this amount, 113 million acres was transferred to Alaska and Alaskan natives. The balance was transferred to the other three agencies. Adjusting for the transfer, a real increase of 35,000,000 acres has taken place during the period.

The federal government owns 30 percent of the total 2.3 billion acre land area in the United States, 26.6 percent of

Not all of the remaining 60 percent is available for private use. The study attempted to discover how much private property was restricted by federal regulations. The report says: "We were unable to identify credible sources of data on how much private

property is subject to federal regulatory controls." The FWS reported that about 1.1 million acres of private property had been restricted, mostly for the desert tortoise. Of the estimated 187 million acres of wetlands in America, as much as 165 million acres are privately owned and productive use remains severely restricted while owners are required to pay property taxes.

The report revealed that federal land managers are turning to leases, agreements, and easements as a means of



controlling private land it cannot afford. More than three million acres of private property is under federal control through these arrangements, 2.1 million of which is in conservation easements. The FWS administers 1.7 million acres of private property controlled by easements. There is no indication in the report that the number of acres includes the easements placed on land by the FWS that is held by the Farmers Home Administration.

A striking change in federal land management policy is revealed in the number of acres managed for conservation purposes. In 1964, the acreage amounted to 9.44 percent of the total. In 1994, 43.7 percent was managed for conservation purposes. In 1964, the Wilderness Act set aside nine million acres as wilderness. In 1994, the USFS and the BLM manage 69,433,961 acres of wilderness. No wilderness acres were reported for the FWS or the NPS. Mining is not allowed on 93.1 million acres; oil and gas development are not allowed on 77.3 million acres; hunting is not allowed on 57 million acres; and grazing is not allowed on 20.6 million acres - besides the wilderness acres. Again, the FWS and the NPS failed to report use restrictions on federal lands.

The GAO study also examined three NGOs (non-government organizations): The Nature Conservancy; The Conservation Fund; and the Trust for Public Land. During the period, these three NGOs reported land acquisitions amounting to 3,818,417 acres, of which 3,265,853 acres were transferred to the federal, state, local governments, or to another conservancy group.

During the period, the four agencies purchased 5 million acres, were given 1.7 million acres, acquired 777,215 acres through condemnation and takings, and the balance was received through exchanges. Current plans include additional acquisitions of 11.8 million acres, mostly by the FWS (6.2 million acres) and by the USFS (4 million acres).

The complete report is available from the General Accounting Office (GAO), P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20884-6015, (202) 512-6000. Refer to: GAO/T-RCED-96-73, Feb. 6, and/or GAO/RCED-95-73FS, Jan. 30, 1995. ■

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*(formerly Sustainable Development Coalition)*

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- **Withdrawing from the Convention on Climate Change;**
- **Terminating further consideration of the Convention on Desertification and the Convention on Sustainable Development;**
- **Stopping implementation of the policies advocated by the *Global Biodiversity Assessment*, the Man and the Biosphere Program, and the President's Council on Sustainable Development, and the Commission on Global Governance.**

**The Coalition will conduct regular monthly teleconferences to solicit and exchange critical information and build national grassroots strategies to address existing and emerging issues. It will serve as a conduit for factual information for coalition members to inform local media, officials and members.**

**The Coalition is organized by the Maine Conservation Rights Institute, Environmental Perspectives, Inc., and the Environmental Conservation Organization. There is no membership fee and all concerned organizations are invited to participate.**

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